1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS AND BNA'S

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1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair, Rachel F. Brown, James L. Dinwiddie, Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman, Adolfo L. Paez, A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr.** Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig, Cindy S. Easton, Avis L. Foote, Carolyn R. Hay, Douglas M. Lee, Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash.**

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The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome, Charles E. Dingman, Linda M. Franz, David E. Galdi, Dan N. Harding, Donald I. Hirschfeld, David B. Meixler, Peter Rosenson, Joel Sobel, Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois.** Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault, Desmond J. Carron, Anthony W. Costanzo, Paul W. Daisey, Beverly A. Davis, Carl S. Hantman, Christine J. Kinnear, Terence D. McDowell, Linda M. Pike, Rose J. A. Quarato, Lourdes Ramirez, Gavin H. Shaw, Daniel L. Sweeney, Timothy F. Trainor, Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen.**

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The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer, Richard F. Blass, Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams, John E. Bell, LaVerne Collins, Dwight P. Dean, Arthur G. Dukakis, Sheila H. Grimm, William F. Hill, James F. Holmes, Stanley D. Moore, Marvin L. Postma, John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling.**

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

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CONTENTS

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Class of worker	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Not applicable for this report.

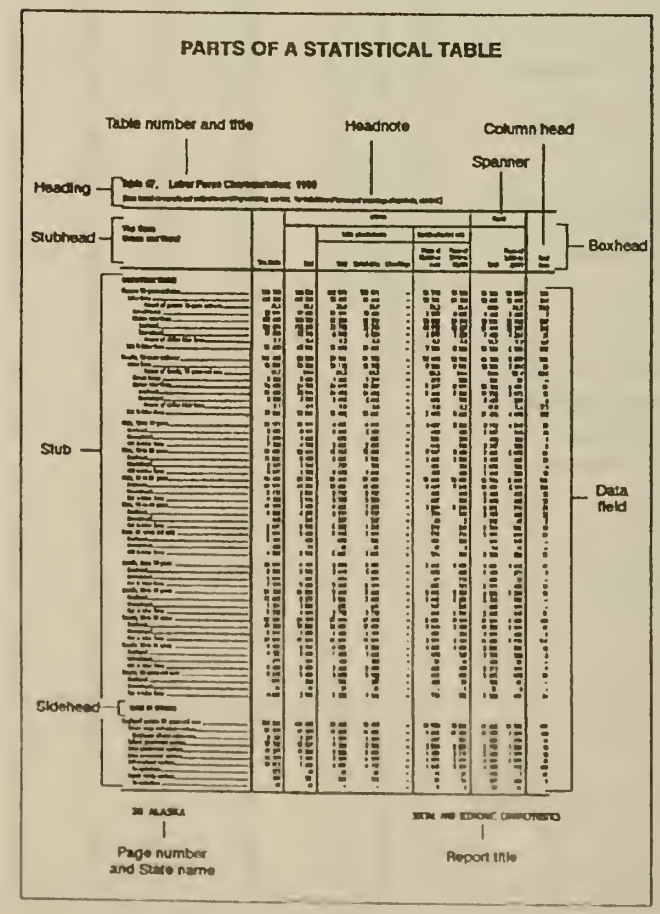
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.* A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

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Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

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ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. **Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, *and* there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, *but* there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area
1	United States
2	Alabama
3	Alaska
4	Arizona
5	Arkansas
6	California
7	Colorado
8	Connecticut
9	Delaware
10	Not Assigned
11	Florida
12	Georgia
13	Hawaii
14	Idaho
15	Illinois
16	Indiana
17	Iowa
18	Kansas
19	Kentucky
20	Louisiana
21	Maine
22	Maryland
23	Massachusetts
24	Michigan
25	Minnesota
26	Mississippi
27	Missouri
28	Montana
29	Nebraska
30	Nevada
31	New Hampshire
32	Not Assigned
33	New Mexico
34	New York
35	North Carolina
36	North Dakota
37	Ohio
38	Oklahoma
39	Oregon
40	Pennsylvania
41	Rhode Island
42	South Carolina
43	South Dakota
44	Tennessee
45	Texas
46	Utah
47	Vermont
48	Virginia
49	Washington
50	West Virginia
51	Wisconsin
52	Wyoming
53	Puerto Rico
54	Not Assigned
55	Virgin Islands
56	Not Assigned
57	Not Assigned
58	Abilene, TX MSA
59	Aguadilla, PR MSA
60	Albany, GA MSA
61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
62	Albuquerque, NM MSA
63	Alexandria, LA MSA
64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA
65	Altoona, PA MSA
66	Amarillo, TX MSA
67	Anchorage, AK MSA
68	Anderson, IN MSA
69	Anderson, SC MSA
70	Anniston, AL MSA
71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
72	Arecibo, PR MSA
73	Asheville, NC MSA
74	Athens, GA MSA
75	Atlanta, GA MSA
76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA
77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA
78	Austin, TX MSA
79	Bakersfield, CA MSA
80	Baltimore, MD MSA
81	Bangor, ME MSA
82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
83	Battle Creek, MI MSA
84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
85	Bellingham, WA MSA
86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
87	Billings, MT MSA
88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
89	Binghamton, NY MSA
90	Birmingham, AL MSA
91	Bismarck, ND MSA
92	Bloomington, IN MSA
93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
94	Boise City, ID MSA
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:
95A	Boston, MA PMSA
95B	Brockton, MA PMSA
95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA
95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA
95E	Nashua, NH PMSA
95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
96	Bradenton, FL MSA
97	Bremerton, WA MSA
98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
101	Burlington, NC MSA
102	Burlington, VT MSA
103	Canton, OH MSA
104	Casper, WY MSA
105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
107	Charleston, SC MSA
108	Charleston, WV MSA
109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
114	Chico, CA MSA
	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
117A	Akron, OH PMSA
117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
119	Columbia, MO MSA
120	Columbia, SC MSA
121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
122	Columbus, OH MSA
123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
126	Danville, VA MSA
127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
130	Decatur, AL MSA
131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA
150	Flint, MI MSA
151	Florence, AL MSA
152	Florence, SC MSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA
179	Indianapolis, IN MSA
180	Iowa City, IA MSA
181	Jackson, MI MSA
182	Jackson, MS MSA
183	Jackson, TN MSA
184	Jacksonville, FL MSA
185	Jacksonville, NC MSA
186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA
187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA
188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA
189	Johnstown, PA MSA
190	Joplin, MO MSA
191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
192	Kankakee, IL MSA
193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
195	Knoxville, TN MSA
196	Kokomo, IN MSA
197	La Crosse, WI MSA
198	Lafayette, LA MSA
199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA
200	Lake Charles, LA MSA
201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
202	Lancaster, PA MSA
203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
204	Laredo, TX MSA
205	Las Cruces, NM MSA
206	Las Vegas, NV MSA
207	Lawrence, KS MSA
208	Lawton, OK MSA
209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA
210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
211	Lima, OH MSA
212	Lincoln, NE MSA
213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA
	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:
215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
217	Lubbock, TX MSA
218	Lynchburg, VA MSA
219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
220	Madison, WI MSA
221	Manchester, NH MSA
222	Mansfield, OH MSA
223	Mayagüez, PR MSA
224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
225	Medford, OR MSA
226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
228	Merced, CA MSA
	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:
229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
230	Midland, TX MSA
	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
231B	Racine, WI PMSA
232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
233	Mobile, AL MSA
234	Modesto, CA MSA
235	Monroe, LA MSA
236	Montgomery, AL MSA
237	Muncie, IN MSA
238	Muskegon, MI MSA
239	Naples, FL MSA
240	Nashville, TN MSA
241	New Bedford, MA MSA
242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
244	New Orleans, LA MSA
	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
245H	New York, NY PMSA
245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
247	Ocala, FL MSA
248	Odessa, TX MSA
249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
250	Olympia, WA MSA
251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
252	Orlando, FL MSA
253	Owensboro, KY MSA
254	Panama City, FL MSA
255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
257	Pensacola, FL MSA
258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
264	Ponce, PR MSA
265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:
266A	Portland, OR PMSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA
292	San Antonio, TX MSA
293	San Diego, CA MSA
	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:
294A	Oakland, CA PMSA
294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA
294C	San Jose, CA PMSA
294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:
295A	Caguas, PR PMSA
295B	San Juan, PR PMSA
296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
297	Santa Fe, NM MSA
298	Sarasota, FL MSA
299	Savannah, GA MSA
300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA
	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:
301A	Seattle, WA PMSA
301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA
302	Sharon, PA MSA
303	Sheboygan, WI MSA
304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA
305	Shreveport, LA MSA
306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA
307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
309	Spokane, WA MSA
310	Springfield, IL MSA
311	Springfield, MO MSA
312	Springfield, MA MSA
313	State College, PA MSA
314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
315	Stockton, CA MSA
316	Syracuse, NY MSA
317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
321	Toledo, OH MSA
322	Topeka, KS MSA
323	Tucson, AZ MSA
324	Tulsa, OK MSA
325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
326	Tyler, TX MSA
327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
328	Victoria, TX MSA
329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
330	Waco, TX MSA
331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
332	Waterbury, CT MSA
333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
334	Wausau, WI MSA
335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
337	Wichita, KS MSA
338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
339	Williamsport, PA MSA
340	Wilmington, NC MSA
341	Worcester, MA MSA
342	Yakima, WA MSA
343	York, PA MSA
344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
345	Yuba City, CA MSA
346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR	
101	101 (pt.)
101.01	101 (pt.)
101.02	101 (pt.)
101.03	101 (pt.)
101.04	101 (pt.)
101.05	101 (pt.)
104.01	104 (pt.)
104.02	104 (pt.)
104.03	104 (pt.)
105.01	105 (pt.)
105.02	105 (pt.)
105.03	105 (pt.)
105.04	105 (pt.)
105.05	105 (pt.)
105.06	105 (pt.)
107.01	107 (pt.)
107.02	107 (pt.)
110.01	110 (pt.)
110.02	110 (pt.)
110.03	110 (pt.)
110.04	110 (pt.)
111.01	111 (pt.)
111.02	111 (pt.)
111.03	111 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR	
101	101
	101.01
	101.02
	101.03
	101.04
	101.05
104	104.01
	104.02
	104.03
105	105.01
	105.02
	105.03
	105.04
	105.05
	105.06
107	107.01
	107.02
110	110.01
	110.02
	110.03
	110.04
111	111.01
	111.02
	111.03

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 461.1	2 461.1	104.2	69.1	96.8	117.0	170.4	19.3	10.1	24.2
Square miles	950.2	950.2	40.2	26.7	37.4	45.2	65.8	7.4	3.9	9.3
AGE										
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 099**	**29 034**	**2 870**	**3 677**	**4 813**	**6 234**	**3 924**	**5 201**
Under 5 years	7 873	7 873	2 769	2 262	190	208	347	589	353	387
5 to 9 years	8 109	8 109	2 517	2 210	216	258	395	507	283	439
10 to 14 years	7 696	7 696	2 159	2 025	256	291	400	425	245	416
15 to 19 years	9 426	9 426	4 179	2 095	220	274	373	418	295	375
20 to 24 years	12 205	12 205	7 726	2 070	173	211	262	495	379	246
25 to 34 years	19 102	19 102	7 762	4 925	457	507	712	1 132	761	955
35 to 44 years	16 372	16 372	5 510	4 281	460	622	848	851	608	806
45 to 54 years	11 143	11 143	3 053	3 084	384	488	601	603	392	591
55 to 64 years	8 699	8 699	2 355	2 361	253	377	418	494	281	386
65 to 74 years	7 194	7 194	2 127	2 111	165	264	254	429	203	329
75 to 84 years	4 277	4 277	1 410	1 241	79	127	166	238	97	187
85 years and over	1 313	1 313	532	369	17	50	37	53	27	84
3 and 4 years	3 211	3 211	1 061	959	89	88	149	249	134	175
16 years and over	88 262	88 262	34 267	22 128	2 167	2 865	3 592	4 627	2 997	3 887
18 years and over	85 369	85 369	33 517	21 316	2 064	2 756	3 428	4 455	2 897	3 727
21 years and over	77 437	77 437	28 514	20 030	1 956	2 601	3 239	4 196	2 682	3 537
60 years and over	16 930	16 930	5 207	4 849	369	627	637	961	444	782
62 years and over	15 269	15 269	4 758	4 414	332	539	567	874	401	700
Median	30.7	30.7	26.7	32.7	33.3	36.3	34.0	30.6	30.2	32.9
Female	**57 349**	**57 349**	**21 070**	**15 125**	**1 390**	**1 832**	**2 436**	**3 205**	**1 967**	**2 669**
Under 5 years	3 895	3 895	1 355	1 135	87	98	196	280	171	209
5 to 9 years	4 011	4 011	1 200	1 135	109	129	185	258	141	218
10 to 14 years	3 699	3 699	1 044	1 009	129	141	201	203	118	194
15 to 19 years	4 715	4 715	2 222	1 047	97	126	163	218	143	195
20 to 24 years	5 661	5 661	3 503	1 020	86	102	125	253	183	117
25 to 34 years	9 236	9 236	3 588	2 450	207	247	361	589	368	480
35 to 44 years	8 298	8 298	2 757	2 197	227	321	446	414	308	401
45 to 54 years	5 699	5 699	1 602	1 606	185	235	282	307	199	305
55 to 64 years	4 533	4 533	1 255	1 251	119	186	219	251	141	200
65 to 74 years	3 964	3 964	1 214	1 217	89	138	126	245	111	172
75 to 84 years	2 689	2 689	929	785	46	73	107	145	65	111
85 years and over	949	949	401	273	9	36	25	42	19	67
3 and 4 years	1 643	1 643	528	523	38	44	80	122	68	101
16 years and over	45 064	45 064	17 289	11 649	1 048	1 441	1 821	2 423	1 518	2 010
18 years and over	43 677	43 677	16 918	11 245	1 000	1 392	1 750	2 338	1 474	1 923
21 years and over	39 596	39 596	14 240	10 609	956	1 313	1 663	2 194	1 362	1 833
60 years and over	9 802	9 802	3 172	2 909	193	340	346	555	262	444
62 years and over	8 924	8 924	2 924	2 665	178	294	311	512	237	402
Median	32.2	32.2	27.9	33.9	34.0	37.3	34.6	31.2	30.8	33.4
Male	**56 060**	**56 060**	**21 029**	**13 909**	**1 480**	**1 845**	**2 377**	**3 029**	**1 957**	**2 532**
Median age	29.5	29.5	25.8	31.5	32.8	35.5	33.4	30.2	29.6	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 099**	**29 034**	**2 870**	**3 677**	**4 813**	**6 234**	**3 924**	**5 201**
In households	109 124	109 124	38 189	28 750	2 870	3 663	4 813	6 198	3 924	5 098
Householder	43 372	43 372	16 894	11 116	1 017	1 332	1 685	2 386	1 615	1 777
Family householder	29 963	29 963	9 415	8 274	832	1 100	1 399	1 731	1 079	1 500
Nonfamily householder	13 409	13 409	7 479	2 842	185	232	286	655	536	277
Living alone	10 598	10 598	5 445	2 452	154	202	247	532	448	238
Spouse	25 241	25 241	7 481	6 931	728	1 030	1 248	1 403	894	1 350
Child	32 072	32 072	9 597	8 891	937	1 133	1 628	1 963	1 132	1 743
Other relatives	3 498	3 498	1 079	974	96	104	150	220	118	127
Nonrelatives	4 941	4 941	3 138	838	92	64	102	226	165	101
Institutionalized persons	803	803	475	254	–	14	–	6	–	103
Other persons in group quarters	3 482	3 482	3 435	30	–	–	–	30	–	–
Persons per household	2.52	2.52	2.26	2.59	2.82	2.75	2.86	2.60	2.43	2.87
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	2.93	3.03	3.12	3.06	3.16	3.07	2.99	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	**12 784**	**12 784**	**4 069**	**3 721**	**261**	**441**	**457**	**720**	**327**	**600**
In households	12 226	12 226	3 773	3 530	261	427	457	714	327	500
Householder	8 395	8 395	2 645	2 419	175	279	300	500	223	323
Nonfamily householder	3 848	3 848	1 346	1 101	62	100	112	231	102	103
Living alone	3 719	3 719	1 290	1 073	60	98	106	221	102	100
Spouse	3 056	3 056	889	909	75	119	116	179	84	151
Other relatives	652	652	195	174	7	25	37	27	17	23
Nonrelatives	123	123	44	28	4	4	4	8	3	3
Institutionalized persons	552	552	290	191	–	14	–	6	–	100
Other persons in group quarters	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**29 963**	**29 963**	**9 415**	**8 274**	**832**	**1 100**	**1 399**	**1 731**	**1 079**	**1 500**
With own children under 18 years	14 534	14 534	4 586	4 044	411	489	699	887	544	784
Number of own children under 18 years	26 006	26 006	8 035	7 118	746	864	1 302	1 626	935	1 404
Married-couple families	**25 241**	**25 241**	**7 481**	**6 931**	**728**	**1 030**	**1 248**	**1 403**	**894**	**1 350**
With own children under 18 years	11 787	11 787	3 445	3 262	349	460	633	663	428	702
Number of own children under 18 years	21 532	21 532	6 216	5 860	644	816	1 193	1 236	757	1 278
Female householder, no husband present	**3 498**	**3 498**	**1 493**	**1 050**	**52**	**50**	**100**	**261**	**146**	**115**
With own children under 18 years	2 116	2 116	948	628	28	20	45	180	97	64
Number of own children under 18 years	3 476	3 476	1 536	1 009	45	32	75	322	151	97
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**43 987**	**43 987**	**17 183**	**10 691**	**1 143**	**1 456**	**1 817**	**2 249**	**1 506**	**1 911**
Never married	13 051	13 051	7 584	2 241	258	283	383	472	367	344
Now married, except separated	26 108	26 108	7 814	7 151	746	1 046	1 279	1 447	921	1 379
Separated	519	519	178	135	18	12	13	37	26	20
Widowed	765	765	269	204	17	24	25	47	16	31
Divorced	3 544	3 544	1 338	960	104	91	117	246	176	137
Females 15 years and over	**45 744**	**45 744**	**17 471**	**11 846**	**1 065**	**1 464**	**1 854**	**2 464**	**1 537**	**2 048**
Never married	9 598	9 598	5 843	1 656	134	200	264	362	229	279
Now married, except separated	26 026	26 026	7 751	7 128	749	1 044	1 279	1 448	916	1 374
Separated	638	638	270	183	20	8	17	63	35	8
Widowed	4 951	4 951	1 675	1 531	82	134	176	286	146	222
Divorced	4 531	4 531	1 932	1 348	80	78	118	305	211	165

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	27.8	51.2	65.3	8.6	4.7	99.9	18.7	120.8	.1	3.3
Square miles	10.7	19.8	25.2	3.3	1.8	38.6	7.2	46.6	–	1.3
AGE										
All persons	**3 841**	**3 556**	**4 015**	**4 859**	**5 309**	**4 066**	**4 267**	**2 857**	**–**	**167**
Under 5 years	273	326	319	342	204	237	410	205	–	6
5 to 9 years	336	288	310	310	136	322	336	228	–	14
10 to 14 years	327	243	277	246	87	306	279	211	–	12
15 to 19 years	305	243	277	404	663	299	253	208	–	14
20 to 24 years	199	271	438	1 023	2 474	239	377	186	–	13
25 to 34 years	609	731	803	933	1 047	636	832	453	–	15
35 to 44 years	666	588	552	613	331	580	526	427	–	33
45 to 54 years	408	363	378	330	141	403	338	336	–	23
55 to 64 years	273	269	325	256	86	387	342	256	–	24
65 to 74 years	267	156	205	224	87	354	303	197	–	8
75 to 84 years	138	70	107	136	37	231	192	122	–	5
85 years and over	40	8	24	42	16	72	79	28	–	–
3 and 4 years	122	118	121	139	58	102	149	82	–	1
16 years and over	2 832	2 659	3 053	3 901	4 870	3 138	3 199	2 166	–	132
18 years and over	2 708	2 567	2 953	3 821	4 831	3 027	3 093	2 075	–	127
21 years and over	2 554	2 408	2 769	3 285	3 590	2 853	2 919	1 970	–	117
60 years and over	577	364	494	525	180	849	745	472	–	25
62 years and over	526	308	425	468	165	772	693	419	–	18
Median	33.2	30.2	29.4	25.8	22.4	34.9	30.2	33.7	–	36.9
Female	**2 017**	**1 776**	**2 008**	**2 372**	**2 596**	**2 116**	**2 206**	**1 443**	**–**	**83**
Under 5 years	141	170	163	170	104	121	189	97	–	4
5 to 9 years	181	135	158	151	61	166	148	116	–	5
10 to 14 years	157	121	126	109	39	144	129	99	–	6
15 to 19 years	151	116	134	192	367	142	143	89	–	9
20 to 24 years	102	140	195	425	1 263	119	178	91	–	6
25 to 34 years	325	360	386	461	401	317	420	218	–	7
35 to 44 years	341	301	297	302	141	296	271	211	–	17
45 to 54 years	204	172	193	178	76	203	178	180	–	13
55 to 64 years	144	142	178	137	50	211	191	142	–	13
65 to 74 years	157	76	86	122	58	205	177	101	–	1
75 to 84 years	85	37	72	95	23	143	119	79	–	2
85 years and over	29	6	20	30	13	49	63	20	–	–
3 and 4 years	68	62	68	66	30	46	73	41	–	1
16 years and over	1 500	1 334	1 537	1 912	2 383	1 660	1 717	1 113	–	67
18 years and over	1 435	1 292	1 492	1 874	2 368	1 608	1 663	1 075	–	64
21 years and over	1 367	1 211	1 393	1 637	1 638	1 517	1 565	1 026	–	57
60 years and over	344	187	258	318	114	499	463	270	–	10
62 years and over	319	160	222	277	106	459	433	240	–	5
Median	33.7	30.4	30.3	27.6	21.9	36.1	32.3	35.4	–	36.6
Male	**1 824**	**1 780**	**2 007**	**2 487**	**2 713**	**1 950**	**2 061**	**1 414**	**–**	**84**
Median age	32.6	29.9	28.5	24.5	23.0	33.5	28.6	31.8	–	37.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**3 841**	**3 556**	**4 015**	**4 859**	**5 309**	**4 066**	**4 267**	**2 857**	**–**	**167**
In households	3 812	3 556	4 005	4 746	4 475	4 006	4 166	2 857	–	167
Householder	1 397	1 285	1 511	1 980	2 546	1 546	1 705	1 089	–	58
Family householder	1 106	1 032	1 135	1 090	698	1 165	1 109	808	–	49
Nonfamily householder	291	253	376	890	1 848	381	596	281	–	9
Living alone	262	187	258	529	1 206	341	479	243	–	7
Spouse	983	903	944	815	480	987	810	686	–	46
Child	1 266	1 124	1 205	1 158	506	1 214	1 243	888	–	57
Other relatives	100	118	139	142	120	153	164	112	–	3
Nonrelatives	66	126	206	651	823	106	244	82	–	3
Institutionalized persons	29	–	10	–	–	60	96	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	113	834	–	5	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.73	2.77	2.65	2.40	1.76	2.59	2.44	2.62	–	2.88
Persons per family	3.12	3.08	3.02	2.94	2.58	3.02	3.00	3.09	–	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	**445**	**234**	**336**	**402**	**140**	**657**	**574**	**347**	**–**	**13**
In households	445	234	330	402	136	600	499	347	–	13
Householder	304	150	216	271	99	410	365	255	–	11
Nonfamily householder	148	46	68	121	63	192	194	134	–	2
Living alone	147	44	67	112	59	188	185	130	–	2
Spouse	119	59	86	93	25	151	100	70	–	2
Other relatives	19	21	22	32	8	35	25	17	–	–
Nonrelatives	3	4	6	6	4	4	9	5	–	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	6	–	–	57	75	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 106**	**1 032**	**1 135**	**1 090**	**698**	**1 165**	**1 109**	**808**	**–**	**49**
With own children under 18 years	588	518	568	553	281	540	562	400	–	22
Number of own children under 18 years	1 036	925	971	978	447	960	1 059	712	–	38
Married-couple families	**983**	**903**	**944**	**815**	**480**	**987**	**810**	**686**	**–**	**46**
With own children under 18 years	516	447	446	372	173	443	373	329	–	22
Number of own children under 18 years	917	799	780	689	287	789	720	597	–	38
Female householder, no husband present	**99**	**89**	**146**	**214**	**159**	**131**	**229**	**93**	**–**	**3**
With own children under 18 years	57	54	100	149	91	74	152	53	–	–
Number of own children under 18 years	95	97	159	249	140	134	277	81	–	–
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 367**	**1 349**	**1 548**	**2 019**	**2 490**	**1 516**	**1 502**	**1 082**	**–**	**67**
Never married	268	283	415	947	1 778	317	380	230	–	16
Now married, except separated	997	937	971	858	512	1 024	847	712	–	46
Separated	7	19	16	25	22	21	25	16	–	1
Widowed	26	11	20	25	18	34	55	26	–	2
Divorced	69	99	126	164	160	120	195	98	–	2
Females 15 years and over	**1 538**	**1 350**	**1 561**	**1 942**	**2 392**	**1 685**	**1 740**	**1 131**	**–**	**68**
Never married	221	212	270	657	1 604	210	298	137	–	16
Now married, except separated	1 000	929	970	847	506	1 029	850	714	–	48
Separated	24	14	25	38	26	24	49	15	–	–
Widowed	163	77	117	158	68	252	270	140	–	1
Divorced	130	118	179	242	188	170	273	125	–	3

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	14.8	8.6	8.0	1.3	–	4.0	6.9	7.5	7.0	3.5
Square miles	5.7	3.3	3.1	.5	–	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	1.4
AGE										
All persons	**8 569**	**4 133**	**1 447**	**2**	**75**	**262**	**1 137**	**1 261**	**4 845**	**5 302**
Under 5 years	571	291	102	–	12	25	137	110	342	204
5 to 9 years	623	329	120	–	3	34	81	78	309	134
10 to 14 years	591	301	114	–	4	27	51	47	246	86
15 to 19 years	510	208	116	–	10	16	77	73	404	663
20 to 24 years	653	232	88	–	14	10	138	286	1 021	2 472
25 to 34 years	1 470	597	190	–	13	72	297	317	926	1 047
35 to 44 years	1 461	784	285	–	11	49	151	130	611	329
45 to 54 years	881	449	189	1	–	16	80	93	330	141
55 to 64 years	643	357	110	1	2	6	60	55	254	86
65 to 74 years	586	318	79	–	4	6	45	42	224	87
75 to 84 years	444	207	39	–	–	1	18	18	136	37
85 years and over	136	60	15	–	2	–	2	12	42	16
3 and 4 years	229	128	38	–	4	10	47	31	139	58
16 years and over	6 687	3 163	1 084	2	56	170	856	1 018	3 888	4 866
18 years and over	6 467	3 085	1 041	2	53	166	831	995	3 808	4 827
21 years and over	6 154	2 955	972	2	43	157	770	914	3 272	3 586
60 years and over	1 475	767	177	–	7	10	96	96	524	180
62 years and over	1 349	691	166	–	6	8	88	89	468	165
Median	34.1	36.3	34.8	55.0	23.1	29.1	27.4	25.7	25.8	22.4
Female	**4 418**	**2 150**	**726**	**1**	**31**	**149**	**566**	**621**	**2 365**	**2 593**
Under 5 years	263	145	59	–	3	14	74	51	170	104
5 to 9 years	287	171	50	–	2	17	32	41	151	61
10 to 14 years	304	134	57	–	2	21	25	22	109	38
15 to 19 years	270	99	48	–	7	9	43	40	192	367
20 to 24 years	304	116	43	–	6	8	68	125	423	1 262
25 to 34 years	743	301	98	–	2	39	141	139	457	401
35 to 44 years	748	409	155	–	4	26	79	73	302	140
45 to 54 years	463	227	84	1	–	7	37	53	178	76
55 to 64 years	330	188	59	–	2	4	31	30	136	50
65 to 74 years	325	182	38	–	2	3	25	19	122	58
75 to 84 years	282	138	27	–	–	1	10	16	95	23
85 years and over	99	40	8	–	1	–	1	12	30	13
3 and 4 years	120	65	21	–	1	6	29	14	66	30
16 years and over	3 511	1 679	551	1	24	93	431	504	1 905	2 381
18 years and over	3 396	1 639	534	1	21	91	417	494	1 867	2 366
21 years and over	3 238	1 575	502	1	15	85	383	443	1 630	1 636
60 years and over	869	460	96	–	4	6	53	60	317	114
62 years and over	811	417	90	–	3	5	49	55	277	106
Median	35.4	37.6	35.5	51.5	20.8	27.3	28.1	26.1	27.6	21.9
Male	**4 151**	**1 983**	**721**	**1**	**44**	**113**	**571**	**640**	**2 480**	**2 709**
Median age	32.4	35.0	33.9	58.5	24.0	29.8	26.9	25.2	24.5	23.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**8 569**	**4 133**	**1 447**	**2**	**75**	**262**	**1 137**	**1 261**	**4 845**	**5 302**
In households	8 405	4 130	1 447	2	75	262	1 137	1 251	4 732	4 468
Householder	3 475	1 689	493	1	32	90	430	531	1 974	2 544
Family householder	2 396	1 158	426	–	20	76	322	318	1 085	696
Nonfamily householder	1 079	531	67	1	12	14	108	213	889	1 848
Living alone	908	443	55	–	10	13	76	112	529	1 206
Spouse	2 127	962	383	–	12	60	267	234	810	478
Child	2 423	1 204	500	–	19	101	346	295	1 157	503
Other relatives	144	116	40	–	2	7	36	39	141	120
Nonrelatives	236	159	31	1	10	4	58	152	650	823
Institutionalized persons	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	834
Persons per household	2.42	2.45	2.94	2.00	2.34	2.91	2.64	2.36	2.40	1.76
Persons per family	2.96	2.97	3.17	–	2.65	3.21	3.02	2.79	2.94	2.58
Persons 65 years and over	**1 166**	**585**	**133**	**–**	**6**	**7**	**65**	**72**	**402**	**140**
In households	1 069	585	133	–	6	7	65	66	402	136
Householder	713	402	85	–	5	5	46	38	271	99
Nonfamily householder	325	193	24	–	3	2	15	12	121	63
Living alone	314	181	23	–	3	2	15	12	112	59
Spouse	306	151	35	–	1	2	16	13	93	25
Other relatives	41	24	13	–	–	–	2	10	32	8
Nonrelatives	9	8	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	4
Institutionalized persons	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**2 396**	**1 158**	**426**	**–**	**20**	**76**	**322**	**318**	**1 085**	**696**
With own children under 18 years	1 152	553	216	–	10	49	168	163	552	280
Number of own children under 18 years	2 023	994	391	–	16	91	291	246	977	444
Married-couple families	**2 127**	**962**	**383**	**–**	**12**	**60**	**267**	**234**	**810**	**478**
With own children under 18 years	993	442	202	–	5	39	137	110	371	172
Number of own children under 18 years	1 782	822	361	–	8	71	241	170	688	284
Female householder, no husband present	**213**	**158**	**32**	**–**	**3**	**15**	**43**	**68**	**214**	**159**
With own children under 18 years	138	97	12	–	3	10	28	47	149	91
Number of own children under 18 years	210	151	24	–	6	20	46	66	249	140
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**3 220**	**1 512**	**551**	**1**	**32**	**79**	**433**	**519**	**2 013**	**2 488**
Never married	787	360	125	–	12	10	117	214	947	1 778
Now married, except separated	2 183	983	394	–	12	61	277	243	853	510
Separated	15	13	–	–	3	1	5	7	25	22
Widowed	53	39	7	–	1	–	4	1	25	18
Divorced	182	117	25	1	4	7	30	54	163	160
Females 15 years and over	**3 564**	**1 700**	**560**	**1**	**24**	**97**	**435**	**507**	**1 935**	**2 390**
Never married	629	280	94	–	3	17	84	131	655	1 604
Now married, except separated	2 164	990	393	–	12	62	276	243	842	504
Separated	30	20	7	–	1	3	4	15	38	26
Widowed	409	216	45	–	3	4	25	39	158	68
Divorced	332	194	21	1	5	11	46	79	242	188

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	5.3	2.1	1.3	6.5	16.3	7.7	1.9	.7	10.1
Square miles	2.1	.8	.5	2.5	6.3	3.0	.7	.3	3.9
AGE									
All persons	**3 671**	**3 259**	**2 370**	**629**	**4 191**	**779**	**271**	**76**	**2 456**
Under 5 years	295	146	4	50	408	66	20	5	217
5 to 9 years	242	103	2	56	332	57	16	8	170
10 to 14 years	198	113	8	50	273	38	20	5	153
15 to 19 years	204	235	1 312	35	245	57	21	8	191
20 to 24 years	617	811	882	43	370	76	22	2	224
25 to 34 years	835	788	99	132	824	140	56	11	435
35 to 44 years	548	409	27	83	510	89	56	22	325
45 to 54 years	235	135	12	55	334	79	23	5	231
55 to 64 years	173	120	9	48	331	76	20	6	205
65 to 74 years	188	139	9	42	294	56	11	3	159
75 to 84 years	99	148	5	26	191	36	6	1	117
85 years and over	37	112	1	9	79	9	–	–	29
3 and 4 years	125	52	2	21	149	27	7	3	86
16 years and over	2 897	2 882	2 356	466	3 135	609	209	58	1 890
18 years and over	2 850	2 837	2 349	459	3 034	586	203	56	1 827
21 years and over	2 591	2 504	633	433	2 863	548	191	49	1 689
60 years and over	414	458	18	100	729	131	24	8	397
62 years and over	370	438	16	92	678	116	20	7	361
Median	27.8	26.9	19.8	30.9	30.2	31.0	30.8	34.5	30.6
Female	**1 872**	**1 431**	**1 156**	**327**	**2 168**	**413**	**131**	**37**	**1 264**
Under 5 years	143	82	2	25	187	29	11	4	111
5 to 9 years	122	55	2	27	147	30	8	4	88
10 to 14 years	87	58	4	29	126	22	8	1	77
15 to 19 years	102	84	769	14	139	30	8	3	90
20 to 24 years	286	298	325	21	176	36	11	1	116
25 to 34 years	413	277	25	70	416	59	31	7	200
35 to 44 years	282	157	9	43	263	50	23	10	165
45 to 54 years	135	67	7	30	177	47	10	2	133
55 to 64 years	98	61	3	24	184	42	11	4	102
65 to 74 years	107	95	7	25	172	33	8	–	85
75 to 84 years	66	108	2	13	118	28	2	1	77
85 years and over	31	89	1	6	63	7	–	–	20
3 and 4 years	52	28	1	8	73	13	3	2	48
16 years and over	1 507	1 228	1 148	243	1 685	331	102	28	976
18 years and over	1 489	1 207	1 142	239	1 633	318	98	28	948
21 years and over	1 337	1 092	184	229	1 537	296	95	25	883
60 years and over	258	320	11	57	453	84	14	4	231
62 years and over	233	311	10	51	424	77	13	4	210
Median	29.2	29.2	19.6	31.9	32.1	35.1	31.1	33.5	32.0
Male	**1 799**	**1 828**	**1 214**	**302**	**2 023**	**366**	**140**	**39**	**1 192**
Median age	26.6	25.9	20.3	30.1	28.6	29.3	30.6	35.3	29.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**3 671**	**3 259**	**2 370**	**629**	**4 191**	**779**	**271**	**76**	**2 456**
In households	3 557	2 939	119	629	4 090	779	271	76	2 428
Householder	1 608	1 665	59	235	1 678	332	99	24	945
Family householder	881	485	30	176	1 087	210	84	24	674
Nonfamily householder	727	1 180	29	59	591	122	15	–	271
Living alone	547	889	24	45	476	105	14	–	222
Spouse	686	309	26	131	789	161	71	23	534
Child	894	451	21	183	1 221	222	83	28	731
Other relatives	99	86	3	49	160	34	11	1	103
Nonrelatives	270	428	10	31	242	30	7	–	115
Institutionalized persons	7	209	–	–	96	–	–	–	28
Other persons in group quarters	107	111	2 251	–	5	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.21	1.77	2.02	2.68	2.44	2.35	2.74	3.17	2.57
Persons per family	2.91	2.74	2.67	3.06	3.00	2.99	2.96	3.17	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	**324**	**399**	**15**	**77**	**564**	**101**	**17**	**4**	**305**
In households	320	291	13	77	489	101	17	4	281
Householder	228	242	9	47	359	85	10	4	190
Nonfamily householder	120	191	6	20	192	57	2	–	76
Living alone	117	185	5	19	184	57	2	–	75
Spouse	76	36	3	21	97	12	7	–	68
Other relatives	16	11	1	9	25	3	–	–	20
Nonrelatives	–	2	–	–	8	1	–	–	3
Institutionalized persons	4	108	–	–	75	–	–	–	24
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**881**	**485**	**30**	**176**	**1 087**	**210**	**84**	**24**	**674**
With own children under 18 years	450	220	10	81	553	107	37	11	332
Number of own children under 18 years	769	382	14	142	1 044	173	65	19	574
Married-couple families	**686**	**309**	**26**	**131**	**789**	**161**	**71**	**23**	**534**
With own children under 18 years	326	122	8	58	364	74	31	11	245
Number of own children under 18 years	581	228	11	102	705	124	57	19	432
Female householder, no husband present	**153**	**122**	**3**	**36**	**228**	**43**	**8**	**1**	**107**
With own children under 18 years	99	72	2	19	152	29	4	–	68
Number of own children under 18 years	152	117	3	31	277	44	6	–	105
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**1 416**	**1 661**	**1 208**	**227**	**1 470**	**286**	**111**	**30**	**928**
Never married	540	1 016	1 153	61	374	74	25	6	220
Now married, except separated	714	364	40	143	823	168	74	23	573
Separated	20	33	1	3	25	4	–	–	19
Widowed	14	36	2	3	55	9	–	–	25
Divorced	128	212	12	17	193	31	12	1	91
Females 15 years and over	**1 520**	**1 236**	**1 148**	**246**	**1 708**	**332**	**104**	**28**	**988**
Never married	430	437	1 090	31	295	47	12	3	138
Now married, except separated	707	340	35	138	828	169	76	23	560
Separated	26	33	6	6	47	8	–	–	19
Widowed	136	220	6	27	267	51	8	1	130
Divorced	221	206	11	44	271	57	8	1	141

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	15.4	4.9	3.0	8.4	13.4	9.4	1.9	95.0	112.9
Square miles	6.0	1.9	1.1	3.2	5.2	3.6	.7	36.7	43.6
AGE									
All persons	**6 107**	**4 260**	**3 918**	**3 582**	**4 141**	**2 851**	**1 372**	**2 599**	**3 434**
Under 5 years	578	268	245	322	329	184	94	170	197
5 to 9 years	502	340	239	252	354	236	93	200	236
10 to 14 years	420	318	240	220	335	250	64	236	274
15 to 19 years	407	311	253	268	280	256	100	199	252
20 to 24 years	488	274	256	351	185	144	124	151	196
25 to 34 years	1 115	624	584	687	766	415	232	401	481
35 to 44 years	826	610	529	561	679	507	166	404	567
45 to 54 years	588	508	469	362	460	313	125	361	460
55 to 64 years	478	423	378	263	295	191	102	233	347
65 to 74 years	417	350	400	178	240	211	142	154	253
75 to 84 years	235	188	234	94	151	110	105	73	121
85 years and over	53	46	91	24	67	34	25	17	50
3 and 4 years	245	122	99	125	155	86	31	82	84
16 years and over	4 522	3 266	3 144	2 745	3 066	2 122	1 106	1 958	2 675
18 years and over	4 356	3 129	3 051	2 655	2 948	2 018	1 073	1 861	2 573
21 years and over	4 104	2 958	2 887	2 460	2 810	1 888	994	1 765	2 435
60 years and over	940	787	914	406	597	449	327	345	594
62 years and over	855	713	836	365	533	418	306	312	514
Median	30.5	34.9	37.6	30.3	32.8	33.8	33.9	33.6	36.4
Female	**3 137**	**2 251**	**2 143**	**1 801**	**2 127**	**1 491**	**743**	**1 259**	**1 712**
Under 5 years	274	132	129	159	168	93	54	76	90
5 to 9 years	255	162	140	128	169	132	49	101	120
10 to 14 years	201	174	131	104	163	114	36	121	134
15 to 19 years	214	155	133	131	139	123	51	89	114
20 to 24 years	249	124	123	170	91	72	63	75	95
25 to 34 years	578	302	281	337	391	217	106	176	233
35 to 44 years	402	346	286	287	338	263	77	204	294
45 to 54 years	298	267	255	179	240	157	65	175	220
55 to 64 years	242	232	212	129	152	103	64	108	169
65 to 74 years	240	208	235	98	127	124	92	81	137
75 to 84 years	142	121	153	62	93	69	65	44	70
85 years and over	42	28	65	17	56	24	21	9	36
3 and 4 years	119	67	64	64	88	48	20	35	41
16 years and over	2 366	1 752	1 720	1 391	1 597	1 122	595	946	1 346
18 years and over	2 283	1 678	1 671	1 352	1 540	1 070	577	902	1 300
21 years and over	2 143	1 599	1 584	1 249	1 474	1 016	541	861	1 231
60 years and over	543	474	569	237	349	274	214	179	326
62 years and over	502	426	522	214	313	258	203	165	285
Median	31.1	37.1	39.8	30.8	33.4	34.8	36.4	34.5	37.6
Male	**2 970**	**2 009**	**1 775**	**1 781**	**2 014**	**1 360**	**629**	**1 340**	**1 722**
Median age	30.1	32.5	35.3	29.8	32.0	32.8	32.0	33.0	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**6 107**	**4 260**	**3 918**	**3 582**	**4 141**	**2 851**	**1 372**	**2 599**	**3 434**
In households	6 071	4 260	3 851	3 582	4 038	2 822	1 351	2 599	3 420
Householder	2 337	1 635	1 582	1 477	1 400	1 021	596	918	1 250
Family householder	1 694	1 263	1 156	991	1 193	821	374	748	1 027
Nonfamily householder	643	372	426	486	207	200	222	170	223
Living alone	525	346	384	405	176	184	196	140	195
Spouse	1 368	1 046	970	824	1 061	741	293	657	961
Child	1 929	1 304	1 085	1 031	1 392	960	348	854	1 048
Other relatives	217	185	126	106	104	59	62	85	100
Nonrelatives	220	90	88	144	81	41	52	85	61
Institutionalized persons	6	–	67	–	103	29	21	–	14
Other persons in group quarters	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.60	2.61	2.43	2.43	2.88	2.76	2.27	2.83	2.74
Persons per family	3.07	3.01	2.89	2.98	3.14	3.14	2.88	3.13	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	**705**	**584**	**725**	**296**	**458**	**355**	**272**	**244**	**424**
In households	699	584	664	296	358	355	272	244	410
Householder	490	393	460	200	230	244	198	165	264
Nonfamily householder	228	188	222	90	69	118	108	60	98
Living alone	218	186	213	90	68	117	104	58	96
Spouse	175	150	166	78	109	96	60	68	117
Other relatives	26	38	33	15	17	13	12	7	25
Nonrelatives	8	3	5	3	2	2	2	4	4
Institutionalized persons	6	–	61	–	100	–	–	–	14
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**1 694**	**1 263**	**1 156**	**991**	**1 193**	**821**	**374**	**748**	**1 027**
With own children under 18 years	870	597	467	498	641	439	152	374	456
Number of own children under 18 years	1 600	1 037	808	848	1 132	769	266	681	807
Married-couple families	**1 368**	**1 046**	**970**	**824**	**1 061**	**741**	**293**	**657**	**961**
With own children under 18 years	648	479	377	395	567	393	116	318	427
Number of own children under 18 years	1 212	840	680	697	1 018	695	210	587	759
Female householder, no husband present	**260**	**174**	**141**	**135**	**102**	**61**	**61**	**44**	**46**
With own children under 18 years	179	98	74	88	57	33	27	24	20
Number of own children under 18 years	321	164	103	130	87	52	41	39	32
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**2 200**	**1 551**	**1 451**	**1 378**	**1 496**	**1 029**	**517**	**1 032**	**1 359**
Never married	463	317	273	333	270	215	119	233	261
Now married, except separated	1 412	1 070	1 006	848	1 083	750	312	672	977
Separated	37	18	17	22	12	3	7	18	11
Widowed	47	29	34	13	22	21	13	17	22
Divorced	241	117	121	162	109	40	66	92	88
Females 15 years and over	**2 407**	**1 783**	**1 743**	**1 410**	**1 627**	**1 152**	**604**	**961**	**1 368**
Never married	354	243	227	216	210	172	81	122	181
Now married, except separated	1 412	1 067	1 013	844	1 080	750	303	673	973
Separated	63	24	13	32	4	10	18	20	8
Widowed	278	250	297	134	183	127	123	74	132
Divorced	300	199	193	184	150	93	79	72	74

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	162.4	2.6	1.7	108.3	10.8	14.3	336.7	44.3	57.8
Square miles	62.7	1.0	.6	41.8	4.2	5.5	130.0	17.1	22.3
AGE									
All persons	**3 366**	**125**	**267**	**2 914**	**1 060**	**728**	**4 717**	**2 419**	**2 754**
Under 5 years	245	11	19	197	58	64	315	189	209
5 to 9 years	275	5	28	219	85	66	381	207	232
10 to 14 years	286	5	21	242	81	50	402	192	230
15 to 19 years	257	11	17	230	95	33	343	166	204
20 to 24 years	174	7	14	180	61	45	252	133	152
25 to 34 years	522	17	61	450	189	122	686	434	486
35 to 44 years	563	25	36	456	127	110	656	437	422
45 to 54 years	412	14	30	363	131	79	552	283	285
55 to 64 years	308	15	16	282	91	76	444	209	270
65 to 74 years	175	12	21	194	89	50	400	111	163
75 to 84 years	127	3	3	88	36	27	228	52	89
85 years and over	22	–	1	13	17	6	58	6	12
3 and 4 years	111	4	5	76	20	26	126	71	90
16 years and over	2 508	103	196	2 211	821	540	3 538	1 803	2 035
18 years and over	2 387	97	189	2 112	779	524	3 397	1 736	1 958
21 years and over	2 267	90	179	1 984	727	509	3 216	1 638	1 855
60 years and over	460	21	31	426	185	118	887	268	398
62 years and over	401	19	30	379	167	100	799	220	336
Median	33.7	37.4	30.8	34.0	33.7	33.6	34.7	32.2	32.3
Female	**1 710**	**67**	**135**	**1 413**	**542**	**377**	**2 389**	**1 210**	**1 387**
Under 5 years	137	6	9	90	41	34	144	96	112
5 to 9 years	135	3	11	103	49	32	185	103	117
10 to 14 years	144	2	12	108	31	22	190	96	104
15 to 19 years	115	4	5	93	56	19	157	73	94
20 to 24 years	82	4	7	90	26	22	106	72	70
25 to 34 years	263	11	29	223	89	69	352	219	247
35 to 44 years	291	12	17	235	63	52	336	222	224
45 to 54 years	198	8	20	180	65	40	291	135	140
55 to 64 years	160	9	10	140	48	37	221	111	148
65 to 74 years	88	5	11	93	45	30	219	51	67
75 to 84 years	80	3	3	51	18	15	149	27	56
85 years and over	17	–	1	7	11	5	39	5	8
3 and 4 years	59	3	3	33	13	14	55	33	54
16 years and over	1 270	56	103	1 100	413	285	1 834	903	1 033
18 years and over	1 216	54	101	1 053	383	274	1 760	875	998
21 years and over	1 161	50	98	999	359	266	1 693	828	950
60 years and over	250	12	21	220	95	64	504	134	198
62 years and over	221	10	20	196	89	56	459	111	167
Median	34.2	38.3	32.5	35.0	33.1	33.8	37.0	32.3	32.7
Male	**1 656**	**58**	**132**	**1 501**	**518**	**351**	**2 328**	**1 209**	**1 367**
Median age	33.3	36.5	30.0	32.6	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.0	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**3 366**	**125**	**267**	**2 914**	**1 060**	**728**	**4 717**	**2 419**	**2 754**
In households	3 366	125	267	2 914	1 060	728	4 717	2 419	2 754
Householder	1 192	48	106	1 037	377	286	1 756	855	980
Family householder	973	37	68	843	307	209	1 380	710	817
Nonfamily householder	219	11	38	194	70	77	376	145	163
Living alone	192	7	33	159	62	65	344	111	146
Spouse	865	35	58	760	289	182	1 205	636	710
Child	1 128	34	82	959	351	205	1 489	778	910
Other relatives	110	3	10	82	23	34	183	82	100
Nonrelatives	71	5	11	76	20	21	84	68	54
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.82	2.60	2.52	2.81	2.81	2.55	2.69	2.83	2.81
Persons per family	3.16	2.95	3.21	3.14	3.16	3.01	3.08	3.11	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	**324**	**15**	**25**	**295**	**142**	**83**	**686**	**169**	**264**
In households	324	15	25	295	142	83	686	169	264
Householder	215	10	18	200	93	55	479	104	178
Nonfamily householder	88	3	9	81	34	28	219	31	56
Living alone	83	3	9	79	32	28	215	29	55
Spouse	81	4	5	73	42	21	176	43	73
Other relatives	24	1	2	21	6	6	29	19	12
Nonrelatives	4	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	1
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**973**	**37**	**68**	**843**	**307**	**209**	**1 380**	**710**	**817**
With own children under 18 years	483	17	36	416	143	100	632	350	405
Number of own children under 18 years	911	26	71	744	272	176	1 204	634	725
Married-couple families	**865**	**35**	**58**	**760**	**289**	**182**	**1 205**	**636**	**710**
With own children under 18 years	431	15	28	368	135	84	541	310	336
Number of own children under 18 years	832	24	52	683	260	151	1 054	558	610
Female householder, no husband present	**68**	**1**	**8**	**48**	**13**	**23**	**121**	**46**	**78**
With own children under 18 years	33	1	6	25	7	14	63	26	53
Number of own children under 18 years	51	1	15	30	10	23	104	51	93
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**1 266**	**48**	**96**	**1 144**	**415**	**259**	**1 749**	**916**	**1 029**
Never married	258	9	22	253	74	43	357	166	201
Now married, except separated	885	35	61	784	296	186	1 243	660	728
Separated	13	–	1	9	8	3	17	14	9
Widowed	18	–	2	26	9	5	26	7	19
Divorced	92	4	10	72	28	22	106	69	72
Females 15 years and over	**1 294**	**56**	**103**	**1 112**	**421**	**289**	**1 870**	**915**	**1 054**
Never married	170	8	10	162	69	32	211	128	139
Now married, except separated	886	36	60	780	294	188	1 240	653	727
Separated	10	–	2	7	4	11	24	10	10
Widowed	131	8	9	102	39	32	251	52	78
Divorced	97	4	22	61	15	26	144	72	100

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.6	1.2	93.4	174.0	142.6	439.1	2.4	113.0	373.8
Square miles	.6	.5	36.1	67.2	55.1	169.5	.9	43.6	144 3
AGE									
All persons	**14**	**7**	**3 437**	**2 897**	**3 404**	**3 001**	**76**	**2 078**	**2 979**
Under 5 years	–	–	187	182	219	197	2	139	242
5 to 9 years	1	2	266	233	300	233	4	171	238
10 to 14 years	–	1	256	242	309	262	6	173	244
15 to 19 years	–	–	264	218	258	221	8	151	225
20 to 24 years	2	2	196	183	206	161	7	110	177
25 to 34 years	7	–	504	429	494	413	8	313	398
35 to 44 years	2	2	497	424	529	469	16	338	501
45 to 54 years	–	–	348	315	402	355	4	257	355
55 to 64 years	2	–	339	261	306	324	11	180	269
65 to 74 years	–	–	312	226	233	198	9	141	215
75 to 84 years	–	–	205	148	112	135	1	86	92
85 years and over	–	–	63	36	36	33	–	19	23
3 and 4 years	–	–	81	78	86	77	–	55	119
16 years and over	13	4	2 672	2 184	2 515	2 258	64	1 557	2 212
18 years and over	13	4	2 568	2 106	2 411	2 167	59	1 489	2 106
21 years and over	13	4	2 420	1 995	2 280	2 045	56	1 422	1 993
60 years and over	1	–	749	545	520	506	16	341	463
62 years and over	–	–	680	498	459	444	15	303	421
Median	32.0	23.5	35.8	34.3	33.7	35.3	36.5	34.6	34.2
Female	**7**	**3**	**1 789**	**1 479**	**1 689**	**1 458**	**38**	**1 030**	**1 460**
Under 5 years	–	–	96	89	100	97	2	68	118
5 to 9 years	–	–	139	121	147	102	1	86	121
10 to 14 years	–	1	115	119	139	127	3	77	101
15 to 19 years	–	–	128	111	120	98	4	59	107
20 to 24 years	2	1	98	83	92	75	2	55	81
25 to 34 years	4	–	247	216	245	197	4	159	215
35 to 44 years	–	1	253	217	270	232	8	161	252
45 to 54 years	–	–	173	155	205	180	1	133	172
55 to 64 years	1	–	187	131	167	152	7	100	121
65 to 74 years	–	–	180	128	125	89	5	68	111
75 to 84 years	–	–	130	87	58	84	1	51	48
85 years and over	–	–	43	22	21	25	–	13	13
3 and 4 years	–	–	38	43	39	40	–	28	61
16 years and over	7	2	1 417	1 114	1 274	1 114	32	782	1 095
18 years and over	7	2	1 369	1 079	1 226	1 075	30	757	1 053
21 years and over	7	2	1 288	1 027	1 164	1 015	28	730	990
60 years and over	1	–	442	305	282	263	10	186	229
62 years and over	–	–	408	281	247	239	9	163	209
Median	32.2	24.5	37.1	35.0	35.1	36.4	40.0	35.5	34.5
Male	**7**	**4**	**1 648**	**1 418**	**1 715**	**1 543**	**38**	**1 048**	**1 519**
Median age	31.5	16.0	34.1	33.6	31.7	34.2	35.0	32.9	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**14**	**7**	**3 437**	**2 897**	**3 404**	**3 001**	**76**	**2 078**	**2 979**
In households	14	7	3 377	2 897	3 404	2 984	76	2 078	2 979
Householder	6	2	1 311	1 100	1 217	1 089	27	757	1 048
Family householder	5	2	989	838	973	867	22	598	861
Nonfamily householder	1	–	322	262	244	222	5	159	187
Living alone	–	–	296	237	214	203	3	138	156
Spouse	5	2	856	719	808	766	21	525	769
Child	1	3	1 031	892	1 176	951	22	666	1 004
Other relatives	1	–	104	112	117	123	4	78	94
Nonrelatives	1	–	75	74	86	55	2	52	64
Institutionalized persons	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.33	3.50	2.58	2.63	2.80	2.74	2.81	2.75	2.84
Persons per family	2.40	3.50	3.01	3.06	3.16	3.12	3.14	3.12	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	–	–	**580**	**410**	**381**	**366**	**10**	**246**	**330**
In households	–	–	523	410	381	366	10	246	330
Householder	–	–	363	290	260	243	6	170	218
Nonfamily householder	–	–	172	149	110	99	2	77	85
Living alone	–	–	169	142	105	98	1	73	81
Spouse	–	–	130	95	92	86	3	58	91
Other relatives	–	–	26	20	22	34	–	14	15
Nonrelatives	–	–	4	5	7	3	1	4	6
Institutionalized persons	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**5**	**2**	**989**	**838**	**973**	**867**	**22**	**598**	**861**
With own children under 18 years	1	1	459	404	491	401	9	293	433
Number of own children under 18 years	1	3	818	721	934	755	15	539	816
Married-couple families	**5**	**2**	**856**	**719**	**808**	**766**	**21**	**525**	**769**
With own children under 18 years	1	1	385	325	391	346	9	255	374
Number of own children under 18 years	1	3	687	591	758	649	15	473	709
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	**95**	**78**	**114**	**64**	**1**	**50**	**57**
With own children under 18 years	–	–	55	50	68	33	–	24	38
Number of own children under 18 years	–	–	103	83	129	64	–	37	66
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	6	**2**	**1 289**	**1 090**	**1 273**	**1 177**	**32**	**796**	**1 135**
Never married	–	–	256	203	275	241	6	156	212
Now married, except separated	5	2	881	735	835	796	24	544	794
Separated	–	–	18	18	23	20	–	12	12
Widowed	–	–	31	28	17	23	–	17	25
Divorced	1	–	103	106	123	97	2	67	92
Females 15 years and over	**7**	**2**	**1 439**	**1 150**	**1 303**	**1 132**	**32**	**799**	**1 120**
Never married	2	–	179	142	172	129	3	90	150
Now married, except separated	5	2	891	744	836	797	22	545	795
Separated	–	–	18	13	17	14	2	7	8
Widowed	–	–	225	152	140	131	3	89	97
Divorced	–	–	126	99	138	61	2	68	70

Table 2. **General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Foyetteville–Springdole, AR MSA	Woshington County			Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Woshington County		Foyetteville city, Woshington County		
		Totol	Foyetteville city	Springdole city (pt.)	Troct 106	Troct 107.01	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Troct 108
AGE									
All persons	**108 743**	**108 743**	**39 206**	**28 206**	**4 444**	**4 842**	**4 430**	**4 835**	**2 747**
Under 5 years	7 438	7 438	2 544	2 166	286	182	286	182	121
5 to 9 years	7 730	7 730	2 302	2 138	265	114	264	112	91
10 to 14 years	7 378	7 378	1 992	1 960	214	77	214	76	94
15 to 19 years	8 915	8 915	3 833	2 021	376	615	376	615	200
20 to 24 years	11 339	11 339	7 023	1 974	918	2 273	916	2 271	638
25 to 34 years	18 137	18 137	7 111	4 762	846	919	839	919	650
35 to 44 years	15 840	15 840	5 238	4 160	574	304	572	302	359
45 to 54 years	10 858	10 858	2 917	3 026	314	135	314	135	115
55 to 64 years	8 491	8 491	2 264	2 314	250	85	248	85	104
65 to 74 years	7 089	7 089	2 071	2 086	223	86	223	86	125
75 to 84 years	4 227	4 227	1 382	1 232	136	37	136	37	140
85 years ond over	1 301	1 301	529	367	42	15	42	15	110
3 ond 4 years	3 045	3 045	977	921	116	51	116	51	44
16 years and over	84 804	84 804	32 013	21 554	3 626	4 457	3 613	4 453	2 430
18 years and over	82 019	82 019	31 312	20 761	3 551	4 421	3 538	4 417	2 390
21 years ond over	74 593	74 593	26 726	19 522	3 051	3 268	3 038	3 264	2 102
60 years and over	16 662	16 662	5 079	4 789	522	177	521	177	427
62 years ond over	15 052	15 052	4 648	4 368	467	163	467	163	409
Median	31.1	31.1	27.1	32.9	26.6	22.4	26.5	22.4	27.8
Female	**55 158**	**55 158**	**19 737**	**14 718**	**2 184**	**2 387**	**2 177**	**2 384**	**1 240**
Under 5 years	3 678	3 678	1 241	1 086	149	90	149	90	71
5 to 9 years	3 810	3 810	1 088	1 087	124	52	124	52	49
10 to 14 years	3 568	3 568	974	975	95	37	95	36	49
15 to 19 years	4 440	4 440	2 031	1 011	176	341	176	341	68
20 to 24 years	5 300	5 300	3 201	988	389	1 164	387	1 163	229
25 to 34 years	8 838	8 838	3 333	2 378	417	356	413	356	249
35 to 44 years	8 035	8 035	2 631	2 135	287	131	287	130	139
45 to 54 years	5 561	5 561	1 539	1 576	170	74	170	74	56
55 to 64 years	4 432	4 432	1 211	1 229	131	50	130	50	55
65 to 74 years	3 898	3 898	1 177	1 203	121	57	121	57	84
75 to 84 years	2 659	2 659	913	778	95	23	95	23	104
85 years and over	939	939	398	272	30	12	30	12	87
3 and 4 years	1 553	1 553	481	501	56	25	56	25	24
16 years ond over	43 456	43 456	16 266	11 382	1 790	2 199	1 783	2 197	1 064
18 years and over	42 121	42 121	15 919	10 986	1 755	2 186	1 748	2 184	1 045
21 years ond over	38 313	38 313	13 470	10 373	1 536	1 504	1 529	1 502	955
60 years and over	9 652	9 652	3 096	2 877	315	112	314	112	301
62 years ond over	8 796	8 796	2 856	2 639	276	104	276	104	293
Median	32.6	32.6	28.5	34.2	28.4	21.9	28.3	21.9	30.6
Male	**53 585**	**53 585**	**19 469**	**13 488**	**2 260**	**2 455**	**2 253**	**2 451**	**1 507**
Median oge	29.9	29.9	26.1	31.8	25.1	22.9	25.0	22.9	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**108 743**	**108 743**	**39 206**	**28 206**	**4 444**	**4 842**	**4 430**	**4 835**	**2 747**
In households	104 808	104 808	35 635	27 931	4 331	4 038	4 317	4 031	2 443
Householder	41 824	41 824	15 866	10 868	1 843	2 311	1 837	2 309	1 418
Fomily householder	29 058	29 058	8 903	8 097	1 013	642	1 008	640	405
Nonfomily householder	12 766	12 766	6 963	2 771	830	1 669	829	1 669	1 013
Living alone	10 183	10 183	5 119	2 407	503	1 093	503	1 093	794
Spouse	24 560	24 560	7 152	6 768	766	442	761	440	280
Child	30 701	30 701	8 900	8 601	1 016	448	1 015	445	381
Other relotives	3 241	3 241	918	922	119	104	118	104	51
Nonrelotives	4 482	4 482	2 799	772	587	733	586	733	313
Institutionolized persons	771	771	448	250	–	–	–	–	194
Other persons in group quorters	3 164	3 164	3 123	25	113	804	113	804	110
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.25	2.57	2.36	1.75	2.36	1.75	1.73
Persons per fomily	3.02	3.02	2.91	3.02	2.90	2.55	2.91	2.55	2.75
Persons 65 years ond over	**12 617**	**12 617**	**3 982**	**3 685**	**401**	**138**	**401**	**138**	**375**
In households	12 066	12 066	3 691	3 495	401	135	401	135	269
Householder	8 285	8 285	2 586	2 395	271	98	271	98	226
Nonfomily householder	3 803	3 803	1 323	1 094	121	62	121	62	182
Living alone	3 675	3 675	1 268	1 066	112	58	112	58	176
Spouse	3 023	3 023	874	900	92	25	92	25	31
Other relotives	638	638	187	172	32	8	32	8	10
Nonrelatives	120	120	44	28	6	4	6	4	2
Institutionolized persons	546	546	286	190	–	–	–	–	106
Other persons in group quarters	5	5	5	–	–	3	–	3	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**29 058**	**29 058**	**8 903**	**8 097**	**1 013**	**642**	**1 008**	**640**	**405**
With own children under 18 years	13 999	13 999	4 287	3 933	494	247	493	246	191
Number of own children under 18 years	24 844	24 844	7 436	6 874	848	392	847	389	329
Married-couple families	**24 580**	**24 580**	**7 138**	**6 784**	**766**	**447**	**761**	**445**	**273**
With own children under 18 years	11 389	11 389	3 240	3 166	332	151	331	150	109
Number of own children under 18 years	20 679	20 679	5 816	5 654	600	255	599	252	204
Femole householder, no husbond present	**3 338**	**3 338**	**1 381**	**1 030**	**195**	**146**	**195**	**146**	**95**
With own children under 18 years	2 013	2 013	877	616	136	83	136	83	61
Number of own children under 18 years	3 231	3 231	1 376	972	216	121	216	121	97
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**42 095**	**42 095**	**15 934**	**10 372**	**1 863**	**2 261**	**1 857**	**2 259**	**1 370**
Never married	12 082	12 082	6 823	2 134	854	1 603	854	1 603	802
Now married, except seporoted	25 367	25 367	7 423	6 981	807	471	802	469	316
Seporoted	489	489	163	126	21	19	21	19	29
Widowed	748	748	260	201	25	17	25	17	31
Divorced	3 409	3 409	1 265	930	156	151	155	151	192
Females 15 years and over	**44 102**	**44 102**	**16 434**	**11 570**	**1 816**	**2 208**	**1 809**	**2 206**	**1 071**
Never married	8 931	8 931	5 300	1 603	603	1 470	601	1 470	338
Now married, except seporoted	25 309	25 309	7 402	6 958	794	466	789	464	308
Seporoted	596	596	244	172	35	22	35	22	29
Widowed	4 855	4 855	1 625	1 512	154	67	154	67	206
Divorced	4 411	4 411	1 863	1 325	230	183	230	183	190

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
AGE			
All persons	**1 676**	**1 676**	**1 580**
Under 5 years	167	167	150
5 to 9 years	135	135	124
10 to 14 years	97	97	95
15 to 19 years	228	228	220
20 to 24 years	392	392	385
25 to 34 years	332	332	309
35 to 44 years	162	162	144
45 to 54 years	55	55	54
55 to 64 years	46	46	42
65 to 74 years	35	35	34
75 to 84 years	23	23	20
85 years and over	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	60	60	53
16 years and over	1 253	1 253	1 190
18 years and over	1 224	1 224	1 164
21 years and over	950	950	893
60 years and over	81	81	72
62 years and over	75	75	67
Median	22.3	22.3	22.2
Female	**817**	**817**	**771**
Under 5 years	83	83	78
5 to 9 years	72	72	65
10 to 14 years	42	42	42
15 to 19 years	135	135	131
20 to 24 years	186	186	181
25 to 34 years	141	141	129
35 to 44 years	68	68	61
45 to 54 years	27	27	27
55 to 64 years	22	22	19
65 to 74 years	25	25	24
75 to 84 years	12	12	11
85 years and over	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	34	34	33
16 years and over	611	611	578
18 years and over	598	598	566
21 years and over	430	430	400
60 years and over	51	51	45
62 years and over	47	47	42
Median	21.5	21.5	21.3
Male	**859**	**859**	**809**
Median age	23.1	23.1	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	**1 676**	**1 676**	**1 580**
In households	1 419	1 419	1 329
Householder	567	567	536
Family householder	292	292	274
Nonfamily householder	275	275	262
Living alone	186	186	175
Spouse	171	171	155
Child	447	447	414
Other relatives	91	91	87
Nonrelatives	143	143	137
Institutionalized persons	19	19	18
Other persons in group quarters	238	238	233
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.45
Persons per family	3.36	3.36	3.34
Persons 65 years and over	**62**	**62**	**57**
In households	57	57	52
Householder	43	43	40
Nonfamily householder	17	17	16
Living alone	16	16	15
Spouse	11	11	10
Other relatives	3	3	2
Nonrelatives	–	–	–
Institutionalized persons	4	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	**292**	**292**	**274**
With own children under 18 years	191	191	178
Number of own children under 18 years	386	386	357
Married-couple families	**185**	**185**	**169**
With own children under 18 years	128	128	116
Number of own children under 18 years	255	255	236
Female householder, no husband present	**74**	**74**	**73**
With own children under 18 years	45	45	44
Number of own children under 18 years	108	108	98
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	**657**	**657**	**625**
Never married	403	403	389
Now married, except separated	204	204	188
Separated	10	10	9
Widowed	6	6	6
Divorced	34	34	33
Females 15 years and over	**620**	**620**	**586**
Never married	360	360	353
Now married, except separated	178	178	159
Separated	14	14	12
Widowed	35	35	32
Divorced	33	33	30

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
AGE			
All persons	**1 486**	**1 486**	**481**
Under 5 years	145	145	35
5 to 9 years	126	126	45
10 to 14 years	129	129	39
15 to 19 years	140	140	47
20 to 24 years	136	136	58
25 to 34 years	285	285	123
35 to 44 years	195	195	56
45 to 54 years	142	142	35
55 to 64 years	102	102	23
65 to 74 years	57	57	15
75 to 84 years	22	22	5
85 years and over	7	7	–
3 and 4 years	54	54	15
16 years and over	1 053	1 053	357
18 years and over	1 009	1 009	346
21 years and over	920	920	302
60 years and over	142	142	36
62 years and over	114	114	29
Median	27.6	27.6	26.4
Female	**707**	**707**	**229**
Under 5 years	67	67	13
5 to 9 years	60	60	22
10 to 14 years	49	49	16
15 to 19 years	79	79	28
20 to 24 years	60	60	25
25 to 34 years	120	120	53
35 to 44 years	107	107	32
45 to 54 years	69	69	15
55 to 64 years	42	42	12
65 to 74 years	34	34	10
75 to 84 years	15	15	3
85 years and over	5	5	–
3 and 4 years	23	23	4
16 years and over	515	515	175
18 years and over	490	490	168
21 years and over	442	442	146
60 years and over	73	73	21
62 years and over	65	65	18
Median	28.5	28.5	27.7
Male	**779**	**779**	**252**
Median age	26.7	26.7	25.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	**1 486**	**1 486**	**481**
In households	1 454	1 454	453
Householder	513	513	182
Family householder	363	363	109
Nonfamily householder	150	150	73
Living alone	112	112	55
Spouse	268	268	71
Child	509	509	134
Other relatives	63	63	23
Nonrelatives	101	101	43
Institutionalized persons	11	11	8
Other persons in group quarters	21	21	20
Persons per household	2.71	2.71	2.41
Persons per family	3.20	3.20	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	**86**	**86**	**20**
In households	85	85	20
Householder	56	56	13
Nonfamily householder	24	24	6
Living alone	24	24	6
Spouse	20	20	3
Other relatives	6	6	4
Nonrelatives	3	3	–
Institutionalized persons	1	1	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	**363**	**363**	**109**
With own children under 18 years	194	194	61
Number of own children under 18 years	420	420	117
Married-couple families	**290**	**290**	**86**
With own children under 18 years	148	148	42
Number of own children under 18 years	311	311	70
Female householder, no husband present	**51**	**51**	**17**
With own children under 18 years	35	35	15
Number of own children under 18 years	78	78	36
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	**555**	**555**	**184**
Never married	168	168	70
Now married, except separated	302	302	87
Separated	11	11	4
Widowed	6	6	2
Divorced	68	68	21
Females 15 years and over	**531**	**531**	**178**
Never married	128	128	53
Now married, except separated	277	277	76
Separated	16	16	10
Widowed	44	44	11
Divorced	66	66	28

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
AGE			
All persons	**1 043**	**1 043**	**657**
Under 5 years	72	72	28
5 to 9 years	66	66	34
10 to 14 years	53	53	19
15 to 19 years	97	97	58
20 to 24 years	250	250	214
25 to 34 years	247	247	180
35 to 44 years	122	122	57
45 to 54 years	70	70	40
55 to 64 years	51	51	21
65 to 74 years	12	12	6
75 to 84 years	2	2	–
85 years and over	1	1	–
3 and 4 years	34	34	13
16 years and over	839	839	571
18 years and over	815	815	562
21 years and over	724	724	493
60 years and over	38	38	14
62 years and over	22	22	9
Median	24.7	24.7	24.4
Female	**467**	**467**	**258**
Under 5 years	40	40	16
5 to 9 years	39	39	19
10 to 14 years	26	26	8
15 to 19 years	39	39	22
20 to 24 years	95	95	80
25 to 34 years	91	91	54
35 to 44 years	65	65	27
45 to 54 years	32	32	19
55 to 64 years	32	32	11
65 to 74 years	6	6	2
75 to 84 years	1	1	–
85 years and over	1	1	–
3 and 4 years	25	25	10
16 years and over	357	357	213
18 years and over	349	349	210
21 years and over	311	311	182
60 years and over	21	21	6
62 years and over	12	12	5
Median	24.6	24.6	23.8
Male	**576**	**576**	**399**
Median age	24.7	24.7	24.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	**1 043**	**1 043**	**657**
In households	1 000	1 000	615
Householder	347	347	253
Family householder	171	171	99
Nonfamily householder	176	176	154
Living alone	91	91	76
Spouse	170	170	79
Child	255	255	105
Other relatives	73	73	44
Nonrelatives	155	155	134
Institutionalized persons	1	1	–
Other persons in group quarters	42	42	42
Persons per household	2.62	2.62	2.31
Persons per family	3.51	3.51	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	**15**	**15**	**6**
In households	14	14	6
Householder	9	9	4
Nonfamily householder	3	3	–
Living alone	3	3	–
Spouse	1	1	1
Other relatives	4	4	1
Nonrelatives	–	–	–
Institutionalized persons	1	1	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	**171**	**171**	**99**
With own children under 18 years	97	97	44
Number of own children under 18 years	206	206	86
Married-couple families	**128**	**128**	**69**
With own children under 18 years	82	82	38
Number of own children under 18 years	176	176	76
Female householder, no husband present	**22**	**22**	**15**
With own children under 18 years	11	11	6
Number of own children under 18 years	25	25	10
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	**490**	**490**	**361**
Never married	316	316	261
Now married, except separated	150	150	89
Separated	3	3	1
Widowed	4	4	1
Divorced	17	17	9
Females 15 years and over	**362**	**362**	**215**
Never married	140	140	111
Now married, except separated	187	187	89
Separated	9	9	4
Widowed	12	12	3
Divorced	14	14	8

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
AGE				
All persons	**1 526**	**1 526**	**603**	**430**
Under 5 years	183	183	62	58
5 to 9 years	195	195	57	60
10 to 14 years	124	124	37	33
15 to 19 years	160	160	73	41
20 to 24 years	193	193	104	59
25 to 34 years	329	329	142	96
35 to 44 years	163	163	57	49
45 to 54 years	73	73	26	16
55 to 64 years	54	54	20	9
65 to 74 years	35	35	14	8
75 to 84 years	14	14	8	1
85 years and over	3	3	3	–
3 and 4 years	62	62	19	21
16 years and over	994	994	437	273
18 years and over	951	951	424	261
21 years and over	818	818	345	229
60 years and over	80	80	33	13
62 years and over	67	67	28	12
Median	22.5	22.5	23.1	22.1
Female	**701**	**701**	**280**	**195**
Under 5 years	84	84	33	28
5 to 9 years	90	90	26	35
10 to 14 years	63	63	20	19
15 to 19 years	70	70	33	19
20 to 24 years	61	61	41	13
25 to 34 years	158	158	62	41
35 to 44 years	72	72	22	23
45 to 54 years	42	42	13	9
55 to 64 years	30	30	12	5
65 to 74 years	19	19	8	3
75 to 84 years	9	9	7	–
85 years and over	3	3	3	–
3 and 4 years	28	28	9	10
16 years and over	452	452	198	110
18 years and over	430	430	190	102
21 years and over	379	379	156	92
60 years and over	45	45	23	5
62 years and over	36	36	18	4
Median	23.4	23.4	22.9	19.4
Male	**825**	**825**	**323**	**235**
Median age	22.1	22.1	23.2	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	**1 526**	**1 526**	**603**	**430**
In households	1 482	1 482	560	429
Householder	410	410	186	116
Family householder	270	270	99	82
Nonfamily householder	140	140	87	34
Living alone	90	90	56	17
Spouse	251	251	91	59
Child	583	583	189	170
Other relatives	96	96	22	39
Nonrelatives	142	142	72	45
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	–
Other persons in group quarters	42	42	41	1
Persons per household	2.94	2.94	2.53	3.28
Persons per family	3.58	3.58	3.38	3.76
Persons 65 years and over	**52**	**52**	**25**	**9**
In households	52	52	25	9
Householder	35	35	17	6
Nonfamily householder	19	19	11	2
Living alone	19	19	11	2
Spouse	10	10	5	–
Other relatives	6	6	2	3
Nonrelatives	1	1	1	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	**270**	**270**	**99**	**82**
With own children under 18 years	168	168	60	56
Number of own children under 18 years	527	527	163	158
Married-couple families	**208**	**208**	**71**	**60**
With own children under 18 years	125	125	41	41
Number of own children under 18 years	399	399	99	120
Female householder, no husband present	**41**	**41**	**20**	**13**
With own children under 18 years	34	34	15	12
Number of own children under 18 years	101	101	55	30
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	**560**	**560**	**246**	**166**
Never married	238	238	130	57
Now married, except separated	254	254	88	84
Separated	20	20	7	8
Widowed	6	6	2	4
Divorced	42	42	19	13
Females 15 years and over	**464**	**464**	**201**	**113**
Never married	125	125	72	25
Now married, except separated	267	267	94	67
Separated	11	11	5	4
Widowed	26	26	15	4
Divorced	35	35	15	13

Table 7. **General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
AGE				
All persons	**107 724**	**107 724**	**38 798**	**27 971**
Under 5 years	7 316	7 316	2 499	2 138
5 to 9 years	7 587	7 587	2 259	2 099
10 to 14 years	7 294	7 294	1 971	1 939
15 to 19 years	8 804	8 804	3 781	1 994
20 to 24 years	11 240	11 240	6 969	1 952
25 to 34 years	17 924	17 924	7 012	4 719
35 to 44 years	15 737	15 737	5 201	4 133
45 to 54 years	10 802	10 802	2 896	3 013
55 to 64 years	8 449	8 449	2 249	2 307
65 to 74 years	7 057	7 057	2 058	2 079
75 to 84 years	4 215	4 215	1 376	1 231
85 years and over	1 299	1 299	527	367
3 and 4 years	3 005	3 005	963	910
16 years and over	84 156	84 156	31 722	21 410
18 years and over	81 401	81 401	31 030	20 625
21 years and over	74 057	74 057	26 492	19 408
60 years and over	16 593	16 593	5 052	4 778
62 years and over	14 994	14 994	4 625	4 358
Median	31.3	31.3	27.2	33.0
Female	**54 687**	**54 687**	**19 546**	**14 607**
Under 5 years	3 628	3 628	1 218	1 074
5 to 9 years	3 748	3 748	1 068	1 067
10 to 14 years	3 521	3 521	960	963
15 to 19 years	4 394	4 394	2 007	1 000
20 to 24 years	5 262	5 262	3 179	978
25 to 34 years	8 736	8 736	3 294	2 359
35 to 44 years	7 989	7 989	2 617	2 121
45 to 54 years	5 530	5 530	1 528	1 569
55 to 64 years	4 408	4 408	1 201	1 225
65 to 74 years	3 882	3 882	1 170	1 201
75 to 84 years	2 652	2 652	908	778
85 years and over	937	937	396	272
3 and 4 years	1 535	1 535	472	497
16 years and over	43 152	43 152	16 134	11 317
18 years and over	41 831	41 831	15 792	10 925
21 years and over	38 055	38 055	13 366	10 319
60 years and over	9 615	9 615	3 078	2 874
62 years and over	8 767	8 767	2 842	2 637
Median	32.7	32.7	28.6	34.3
Male	**53 037**	**53 037**	**19 252**	**13 364**
Median age	30.0	30.0	26.2	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	**107 724**	**107 724**	**38 798**	**27 971**
In households	103 816	103 816	35 253	27 697
Householder	41 551	41 551	15 744	10 803
Family householder	28 876	28 876	8 836	8 050
Nonfamily householder	12 675	12 675	6 908	2 753
Living alone	10 122	10 122	5 085	2 396
Spouse	24 390	24 390	7 086	6 735
Child	30 287	30 287	8 763	8 496
Other relatives	3 178	3 178	904	904
Nonrelatives	4 410	4 410	2 756	759
Institutionalized persons	770	770	447	250
Other persons in group quarters	3 138	3 138	3 098	24
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.25	2.57
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	2.91	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	**12 571**	**12 571**	**3 961**	**3 677**
In households	12 020	12 020	3 670	3 487
Householder	8 252	8 252	2 571	2 389
Nonfamily householder	3 786	3 786	1 314	1 092
Living alone	3 658	3 658	1 259	1 064
Spouse	3 015	3 015	870	900
Other relatives	634	634	186	170
Nonrelatives	119	119	43	28
Institutionalized persons	546	546	286	190
Other persons in group quarters	5	5	5	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	**28 876**	**28 876**	**8 836**	**8 050**
With own children under 18 years	13 887	13 887	4 246	3 902
Number of own children under 18 years	24 475	24 475	7 320	6 779
Married-couple families	**24 435**	**24 435**	**7 086**	**6 749**
With own children under 18 years	11 304	11 304	3 209	3 144
Number of own children under 18 years	20 395	20 395	5 739	5 582
Female householder, no husband present	**3 313**	**3 313**	**1 370**	**1 023**
With own children under 18 years	1 994	1 994	870	610
Number of own children under 18 years	3 169	3 169	1 342	957
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	**41 737**	**41 737**	**15 769**	**10 292**
Never married	11 930	11 930	6 735	2 110
Now married, except separated	25 203	25 203	7 362	6 938
Separated	478	478	159	124
Widowed	743	743	258	198
Divorced	3 383	3 383	1 255	922
Females 15 years and over	**43 790**	**43 790**	**16 300**	**11 503**
Never married	8 851	8 851	5 258	1 586
Now married, except separated	25 127	25 127	7 334	6 919
Separated	592	592	241	172
Widowed	4 835	4 835	1 615	1 509
Divorced	4 385	4 385	1 852	1 317

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County									
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106
RACE														
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 099**	**29 034**	**2 870**	**3 677**	**4 813**	**6 234**	**3 924**	**5 201**	**3 841**	**3 556**	**4 015**	**4 859**
White	108 743	108 743	39 206	28 206	2 805	3 619	4 704	6 029	3 789	5 137	3 766	3 419	3 915	4 444
Black	1 676	1 676	1 580	32	2	8	23	8	7	1	14	45	30	266
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 486	1 486	481	335	46	36	51	91	78	38	28	59	49	63
American Indian	1 478	1 478	479	335	46	36	51	91	78	38	28	59	49	63
Eskimo	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	6	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 043	1 043	657	280	12	2	29	65	37	15	21	22	10	67
Asian	1 000	1 000	645	263	11	2	29	59	28	15	20	22	7	66
Chinese	224	224	201	6	–	–	15	2	1	1	2	4	2	11
Filipino	60	60	31	17	4	–	–	7	1	1	1	3	–	3
Japanese	78	78	39	26	1	1	–	6	4	2	5	–	1	4
Asian Indian	159	159	129	23	–	–	6	9	12	1	–	2	–	15
Korean	108	108	66	22	3	1	1	6	6	1	5	5	1	12
Vietnamese	94	94	80	8	–	–	6	2	–	–	1	8	–	14
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	161	161	14	139	–	–	–	19	–	9	–	–	–	2
Thai	12	12	5	4	3	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
Other Asian	104	104	80	18	–	–	1	7	3	–	5	–	2	4
Pacific Islander	43	43	12	17	1	–	–	6	9	–	1	–	3	1
Hawaiian	21	21	10	4	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	3	1
Samoan	4	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	7	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	11	11	–	10	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	461	461	175	181	5	12	6	41	13	10	12	11	11	19
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 099**	**29 034**	**2 870**	**3 677**	**4 813**	**6 234**	**3 924**	**5 201**	**3 841**	**3 556**	**4 015**	**4 859**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 526	1 526	603	430	47	25	52	94	43	37	33	43	45	70
Mexican	1 000	1 000	344	315	42	12	34	68	28	23	13	30	37	45
Puerto Rican	86	86	52	19	–	1	1	3	4	–	1	1	4	15
Cuban	36	36	18	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Other Hispanic	404	404	189	90	5	12	17	22	10	14	19	12	4	8
Not of Hispanic origin	111 883	111 883	41 496	28 604	2 823	3 652	4 761	6 140	3 881	5 164	3 808	3 513	3 970	4 789
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 099**	**29 034**	**2 870**	**3 677**	**4 813**	**6 234**	**3 924**	**5 201**	**3 841**	**3 556**	**4 015**	**4 859**
White	108 743	108 743	39 206	28 206	2 805	3 619	4 704	6 029	3 789	5 137	3 766	3 419	3 915	4 444
Hispanic origin	1 019	1 019	408	235	39	11	46	48	30	27	20	33	34	48
Not of Hispanic origin	107 724	107 724	38 798	27 971	2 766	3 608	4 658	5 981	3 759	5 110	3 746	3 386	3 881	4 396
Black	1 676	1 676	1 580	32	2	8	23	8	7	1	14	45	30	266
Hispanic origin	20	20	14	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Not of Hispanic origin	1 656	1 656	1 566	27	2	8	23	7	7	1	14	45	30	263
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 486	1 486	481	335	46	36	51	91	78	38	28	59	49	63
Hispanic origin	34	34	16	6	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	3
Not of Hispanic origin	1 452	1 452	465	329	43	34	51	86	78	38	28	58	49	60
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 043	1 043	657	280	12	2	29	65	37	15	21	22	10	67
Hispanic origin	16	16	6	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	1 027	1 027	651	272	12	2	29	62	37	15	20	22	10	67
Other race	461	461	175	181	5	12	6	41	13	10	12	11	11	19
Hispanic origin	437	437	159	176	5	12	6	37	13	10	12	9	11	16
Not of Hispanic origin	24	24	16	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	3

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.				Fayetteville city, Washington County								
	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	**5 309**	**4 066**	**4 267**	**2 857**	**–**	**167**	**8 569**	**4 133**	**1 447**	**2**	**75**	**262**	**1 137**
White	4 842	3 963	3 934	2 796	–	167	8 254	4 000	1 392	2	72	247	1 060
Black	254	30	207	6	–	–	92	79	20	–	1	10	36
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	47	49	92	34	–	–	69	30	20	–	2	3	23
American Indian	47	49	92	34	–	–	69	30	20	–	2	3	23
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	137	8	28	4	–	–	112	19	14	–	–	1	11
Asian	135	7	25	3	–	–	112	19	14	–	–	–	11
Chinese	56	2	5	–	–	–	35	9	6	–	–	–	2
Filipino	3	4	3	2	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	2
Japanese	7	–	2	–	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	–	–
Asian Indian	14	1	1	–	–	–	24	2	6	–	–	–	1
Korean	19	–	2	1	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnamese	13	–	2	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	6
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	23	–	4	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hawaiian	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Samoan	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	29	16	6	17	–	–	42	5	1	–	–	1	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**5 309**	**4 066**	**4 267**	**2 857**	**–**	**167**	**8 569**	**4 133**	**1 447**	**2**	**75**	**262**	**1 137**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	91	54	62	50	–	1	102	30	25	–	5	1	13
Mexican	49	37	49	31	–	1	58	10	15	–	5	1	10
Puerto Rican	7	4	2	2	–	–	4	5	1	–	–	–	1
Cuban	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	33	13	9	17	–	–	34	14	9	–	–	–	2
Not of Hispanic origin	5 218	4 012	4 205	2 807	–	166	8 467	4 103	1 422	2	70	261	1 124
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**5 309**	**4 066**	**4 267**	**2 857**	**–**	**167**	**8 569**	**4 133**	**1 447**	**2**	**75**	**262**	**1 137**
White	4 842	3 963	3 934	2 796	–	167	8 254	4 000	1 392	2	72	247	1 060
Hispanic origin	63	37	46	33	–	1	58	25	24	–	5	–	5
Not of Hispanic origin	4 779	3 926	3 888	2 763	–	166	8 196	3 975	1 368	2	67	247	1 055
Black	254	30	207	6	–	–	92	79	20	–	1	10	36
Hispanic origin	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	253	30	206	6	–	–	92	79	20	–	1	10	36
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	47	49	92	34	–	–	69	30	20	–	2	3	23
Hispanic origin	1	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Not of Hispanic origin	46	48	85	34	–	–	68	30	20	–	2	3	22
Asian or Pacific Islander	137	8	28	4	–	–	112	19	14	–	–	1	11
Hispanic origin	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	136	8	26	4	–	–	110	19	14	–	–	1	11
Other race	29	16	6	17	–	–	42	5	1	–	–	1	7
Hispanic origin	25	16	6	17	–	–	41	5	1	–	–	1	7
Not of Hispanic origin	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									Springdale city (pt.), Washington County			
	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	**1 261**	**4 845**	**5 302**	**3 671**	**3 259**	**2 370**	**629**	**4 191**	**779**	**271**	**76**	**2 456**	**6 107**
White	1 209	4 430	4 835	3 510	2 747	2 081	588	3 859	753	264	76	2 316	5 902
Black	24	266	254	106	255	212	18	207	–	–	–	6	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	63	47	26	37	17	17	91	17	5	–	28	91
American Indian	19	63	47	25	37	16	17	91	17	5	–	28	91
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	67	137	13	199	44	2	28	3	2	–	67	65
Asian	4	66	135	13	198	43	2	25	3	2	–	63	59
Chinese	–	11	56	1	65	11	–	5	–	–	–	2	2
Filipino	–	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	2	1	–	–	7
Japanese	–	4	7	2	7	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	6
Asian Indian	–	15	14	2	59	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	9
Korean	1	12	19	5	2	8	–	2	1	–	–	4	6
Vietnamese	–	14	13	–	30	5	–	2	–	–	–	4	2
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	2	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	50	19
Thai	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Other Asian	2	4	23	1	27	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	7
Pacific Islander	3	1	2	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	4	6
Hawaiian	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	1
Samoan	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Other race	2	19	29	16	21	16	4	6	6	–	–	39	41
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**1 261**	**4 845**	**5 302**	**3 671**	**3 259**	**2 370**	**629**	**4 191**	**779**	**271**	**76**	**2 456**	**6 107**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	70	91	53	65	35	15	62	21	4	–	86	94
Mexican	9	45	49	24	39	14	5	49	10	4	–	62	68
Puerto Rican	3	15	7	3	3	3	4	2	1	–	–	–	3
Cuban	–	2	2	3	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	1
Other Hispanic	2	8	33	23	21	18	6	9	10	–	–	20	22
Not of Hispanic origin	1 247	4 775	5 211	3 618	3 194	2 335	614	4 129	758	267	76	2 370	6 013
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**1 261**	**4 845**	**5 302**	**3 671**	**3 259**	**2 370**	**629**	**4 191**	**779**	**271**	**76**	**2 456**	**6 107**
White	1 209	4 430	4 835	3 510	2 747	2 081	588	3 859	753	264	76	2 316	5 902
Hispanic origin	12	48	63	37	39	20	10	46	15	4	–	38	48
Not of Hispanic origin	1 197	4 382	4 772	3 473	2 708	2 061	578	3 813	738	260	76	2 278	5 854
Black	24	266	254	106	255	212	18	207	–	–	–	6	8
Hispanic origin	–	3	1	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1
Not of Hispanic origin	24	263	253	105	248	211	18	206	–	–	–	2	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	63	47	26	37	17	17	91	17	5	–	28	91
Hispanic origin	–	3	1	–	2	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	5
Not of Hispanic origin	19	60	46	26	35	17	16	84	17	5	–	28	86
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	67	137	13	199	44	2	28	3	2	–	67	65
Hispanic origin	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	3
Not of Hispanic origin	7	67	136	13	198	44	2	26	3	2	–	62	62
Other race	2	19	29	16	21	16	4	6	6	–	–	39	41
Hispanic origin	2	16	25	15	16	14	4	6	6	–	–	39	37
Not of Hispanic origin	–	3	4	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.						Remainder of Washington County						
	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	**4 260**	**3 918**	**3 582**	**4 141**	**2 851**	**1 372**	**2 599**	**3 434**	**3 366**	**125**	**267**	**2 914**	**1 060**
White	4 100	3 849	3 463	4 088	2 810	1 338	2 541	3 376	3 312	125	254	2 864	1 049
Black	–	–	6	1	3	8	2	8	3	–	–	1	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	37	37	75	32	13	17	41	36	31	–	1	39	6
American Indian	37	37	75	32	13	17	41	36	31	–	1	39	6
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	62	23	25	13	16	7	10	2	15	–	12	10	2
Asian	62	22	19	13	16	7	9	2	15	–	9	10	2
Chinese	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	1
Filipino	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japanese	9	2	4	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	1
Asian Indian	4	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–
Korean	4	1	1	1	5	–	3	1	1	–	5	–	–
Vietnamese	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	43	14	–	9	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Thai	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	1	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	1	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	61	9	13	7	9	2	5	12	5	–	–	–	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**4 260**	**3 918**	**3 582**	**4 141**	**2 851**	**1 372**	**2 599**	**3 434**	**3 366**	**125**	**267**	**2 914**	**1 060**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	120	48	38	20	11	9	43	24	27	–	–	35	17
Mexican	103	36	23	10	7	2	38	11	19	–	–	21	13
Puerto Rican	–	6	4	–	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
Cuban	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Other Hispanic	17	6	10	10	3	2	5	12	8	–	–	7	4
Not of Hispanic origin	4 140	3 870	3 544	4 121	2 840	1 363	2 556	3 410	3 339	125	267	2 879	1 043
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**4 260**	**3 918**	**3 582**	**4 141**	**2 851**	**1 372**	**2 599**	**3 434**	**3 366**	**125**	**267**	**2 914**	**1 060**
White	4 100	3 849	3 463	4 088	2 810	1 338	2 541	3 376	3 312	125	254	2 864	1 049
Hispanic origin	59	39	25	13	2	7	35	10	22	–	–	32	14
Not of Hispanic origin	4 041	3 810	3 438	4 075	2 808	1 331	2 506	3 366	3 290	125	254	2 832	1 035
Black	–	–	6	1	3	8	2	8	3	–	–	1	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	6	1	3	8	2	8	3	–	–	1	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	37	37	75	32	13	17	41	36	31	–	1	39	6
Hispanic origin	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	3	–
Not of Hispanic origin	36	37	75	32	13	17	38	34	31	–	1	36	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	62	23	25	13	16	7	10	2	15	–	12	10	2
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	62	23	25	13	16	7	10	2	15	–	12	10	2
Other race	61	9	13	7	9	2	5	12	5	–	–	–	3
Hispanic origin	60	9	13	7	9	2	5	12	5	–	–	–	3
Not of Hispanic origin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.												
	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
RACE													
All persons	**728**	**4 717**	**2 419**	**2 754**	**14**	**7**	**3 437**	**2 897**	**3 404**	**3 001**	**76**	**2 078**	**2 979**
White	709	4 584	2 359	2 706	14	7	3 375	2 777	3 338	2 900	75	2 043	2 923
Black	1	1	9	6	–	–	12	2	7	5	–	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	117	36	30	–	–	32	107	43	80	1	17	41
American Indian	12	117	36	30	–	–	32	103	42	80	1	17	40
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	9	11	3	–	–	6	3	7	7	–	1	4
Asian	4	9	11	3	–	–	5	3	3	3	–	–	4
Chinese	1	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Filipino	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	3	1	–	–	–
Japanese	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Asian Indian	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korean	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnamese	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	4	–	1	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other race	2	6	4	9	–	–	12	8	9	9	–	11	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**728**	**4 717**	**2 419**	**2 754**	**14**	**7**	**3 437**	**2 897**	**3 404**	**3 001**	**76**	**2 078**	**2 979**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	21	60	30	31	–	–	39	41	40	28	–	29	28
Mexican	5	51	20	28	–	–	32	39	19	15	–	21	9
Puerto Rican	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–
Cuban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	6
Other Hispanic	16	9	10	2	–	–	7	2	11	12	–	7	13
Not of Hispanic origin	707	4 657	2 389	2 723	14	7	3 398	2 856	3 364	2 973	76	2 049	2 951
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**728**	**4 717**	**2 419**	**2 754**	**14**	**7**	**3 437**	**2 897**	**3 404**	**3 001**	**76**	**2 078**	**2 979**
White	709	4 584	2 359	2 706	14	7	3 375	2 777	3 338	2 900	75	2 043	2 923
Hispanic origin	18	52	28	22	–	–	27	33	31	16	–	18	18
Not of Hispanic origin	691	4 532	2 331	2 684	14	7	3 348	2 744	3 307	2 884	75	2 025	2 905
Black	1	1	9	6	–	–	12	2	7	5	–	6	1
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	9	6	–	–	12	1	7	5	–	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	117	36	30	–	–	32	107	43	80	1	17	41
Hispanic origin	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	12	115	36	30	–	–	32	107	43	78	1	17	41
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	9	11	3	–	–	6	3	7	7	–	1	4
Hispanic origin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3	9	11	3	–	–	6	3	7	6	–	1	4
Other race	2	6	4	9	–	–	12	8	9	9	–	11	10
Hispanic origin	2	6	2	9	–	–	12	7	9	9	–	11	10
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
All housing units	**47 349**	**47 349**	**18 835**	**11 669**	**1 131**	**1 419**	**1 764**	**2 525**	**1 703**	**1 843**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	43 372	43 372	16 894	11 116	1 017	1 332	1 685	2 386	1 615	1 777
Owner-occupied housing units	26 706	26 706	7 337	7 069	802	1 087	1 378	1 281	928	1 442
Percent of occupied housing units	61.6	61.6	43.4	63.6	78.9	81 6	81.8	53 7	57.5	81 1
White	26 189	26 189	7 101	6 968	789	1 075	1 356	1 259	909	1 428
Black	144	144	128	3	–	2	2	–	–	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	255	255	57	63	10	9	12	12	10	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	89	42	28	1	–	6	8	6	2
Other race	29	29	9	7	2	1	2	2	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	163	163	55	35	9	4	9	4	4	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	26 058	26 058	7 054	6 941	784	1 072	1 349	1 257	908	1 422
Renter-occupied housing units	16 666	16 666	9 557	4 047	215	245	307	1 105	687	335
White	15 635	15 635	8 765	3 900	209	241	298	1 066	665	332
Black	423	423	408	8	–	1	2	2	3	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	258	258	125	58	5	2	6	17	15	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	258	258	211	43	1	–	1	8	4	–
Other race	92	92	48	38	–	1	–	12	–	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	247	247	131	81	5	3	6	21	9	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	15 493	15 493	8 690	3 862	204	239	292	1 060	656	330
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**3 977**	**3 977**	**1 941**	**553**	**114**	**87**	**79**	**139**	**88**	**66**
For sale only	544	544	186	144	14	8	17	37	17	25
For rent	1 599	1 599	1 168	212	11	20	20	62	48	19
Rented or sold, not occupied	466	466	138	68	20	28	5	10	9	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	209	209	55	14	38	9	2	6	5	1
For migrant workers	14	14	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	1 145	1 145	394	115	30	21	35	24	9	16
Boarded up	64	64	21	4	–	–	1	–	3	–
ROOMS										
1 room	477	477	329	47	6	6	3	9	24	1
2 rooms	1 851	1 851	1 259	269	20	38	28	74	121	4
3 rooms	4 991	4 991	3 001	901	87	97	73	295	182	53
4 rooms	11 787	11 787	5 005	2 813	311	239	311	764	470	294
5 rooms	13 305	13 305	4 010	3 838	358	407	568	758	504	732
6 rooms	8 161	8 161	2 547	2 284	203	288	376	389	202	452
7 rooms	3 639	3 639	1 298	871	86	143	194	139	105	197
8 or more rooms	3 138	3 138	1 386	646	60	201	211	97	95	110
Median, all housing units	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.3
Mean, all housing units	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.5
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.4	4 7	4.0	3 8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	30 374	30 374	9 276	8 073	798	1 151	1 452	1 410	883	1 524
1, attached	899	899	460	289	16	17	18	58	30	49
2	2 201	2 201	1 180	787	23	25	17	157	68	106
3 or 4	2 310	2 310	1 395	810	4	16	17	420	94	20
5 to 9	2 122	2 122	1 502	548	5	20	–	65	68	–
10 to 19	2 482	2 482	2 101	327	2	5	2	39	239	1
20 to 49	1 365	1 365	1 304	61	–	–	–	29	32	–
50 or more	605	605	605	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	4 648	4 648	859	682	278	178	251	321	262	138
Other	343	343	153	92	5	7	7	26	27	5
Occupied housing units	**43 372**	**43 372**	**16 894**	**11 116**	**1 017**	**1 332**	**1 685**	**2 386**	**1 615**	**1 777**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	10 598	10 598	5 445	2 452	154	202	247	532	448	238
2 persons	15 010	15 010	5 932	3 775	338	483	555	813	537	589
3 persons	7 685	7 685	2 592	2 084	233	280	345	443	291	374
4 persons	6 500	6 500	1 945	1 889	171	234	341	379	217	394
5 persons	2 513	2 513	691	666	82	98	144	145	87	132
6 or more persons	1 066	1 066	289	250	39	35	53	74	35	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.24	2.01	2.32	2.57	2.46	2.62	2.31	2 17	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.28	2.37	2.49	2.53	2.68	2.31	2.37	2 70
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	1.99	1.78	2.22	2.93	2.12	2.39	2 32	1 88	2.53
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	41 983	41 983	16 465	10 800	971	1 292	1 642	2 299	1 557	1 727
1.01 to 1.50	1 069	1 069	314	247	38	32	37	67	36	45
1.51 or more	320	320	115	69	8	8	6	20	22	5
Mean	.50	.50	.47	.51	.55	.49	.51	.54	51	52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 511**	**18 511**	**6 224**	**6 084**	**447**	**614**	**836**	**1 000**	**660**	**1 185**
Less than $20,000	746	746	110	139	43	18	30	48	6	11
$20,000 to $39,999	3 543	3 543	797	993	87	75	131	204	123	100
$40,000 to $59,999	5 953	5 953	1 663	2 324	122	139	265	259	311	464
$60,000 to $79,999	4 388	4 388	1 666	1 618	95	128	161	295	71	420
$80,000 to $99,999	1 764	1 764	829	495	39	85	71	86	39	120
$100,000 to $149,999	1 387	1 387	769	306	42	96	78	68	58	50
$150,000 to $199,999	424	424	226	116	13	41	48	26	29	14
$200,000 to $249,999	145	145	73	41	4	17	25	5	12	5
$250,000 to $299,999	82	82	46	28	–	8	11	3	8	–
$300,000 or more	79	79	45	24	2	7	16	6	3	1
Median (dollars)	56 000	56 000	66 000	56 000	54 600	71 400	59 500	59 200	50 300	60 500
Mean (dollars)	65 200	65 200	77 000	64 000	63 200	87 100	82 100	65 500	69 400	64 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**15 891**	**15 891**	**9 469**	**3 985**	**180**	**196**	**250**	**1 087**	**681**	**317**
Median contract rent (dollars)	273	273	278	279	274	262	267	281	279	329
Mean contract rent (dollars)	289	289	301	287	280	276	326	273	291	328
With meals included in rent	145	145	126	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	870	870	961	258	107	–	–	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	14 895	14 895	9 079	3 831	154	172	213	1 052	658	298
No cash rent	851	851	264	149	24	24	37	35	23	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 452**	**1 380**	**1 607**	**2 166**	**2 782**	**1 727**	**1 887**	**1 183**	**–**	**60**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 397	1 285	1 511	1 980	2 546	1 546	1 705	1 089	–	58
Owner-occupied housing units	1 028	913	921	751	182	1 120	803	794	–	48
Percent of occupied housing units	73.6	71.1	61.0	37.9	7.1	72.4	47.1	72.9	–	82.8
White	1 014	892	911	729	179	1 103	762	786	–	48
Black	4	6	1	11	3	5	29	1	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	11	5	6	–	12	9	3	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	3	1	5	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other race	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	7	10	7	1	3	9	9	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 011	886	904	722	178	1 100	754	781	–	48
Renter-occupied housing units	369	372	590	1 229	2 364	426	902	295	–	10
White	360	352	569	1 114	2 132	411	831	284	–	10
Black	–	6	10	81	126	4	38	1	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	10	9	16	20	9	21	7	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	2	15	70	–	9	1	–	–
Other race	3	1	–	3	16	2	3	2	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	1	3	14	37	6	12	9	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	358	352	566	1 105	2 110	407	824	277	–	10
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**55**	**95**	**96**	**186**	**236**	**181**	**182**	**94**	**–**	**2**
For sale only	17	14	21	23	9	10	11	16	–	1
For rent	13	21	46	121	200	56	128	26	–	–
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	13	5	7	6	39	5	17	–	–
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	6	2	14	5	4	2	3	–	–
For migrant workers	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	17	41	22	21	16	70	36	32	–	1
Boarded up	3	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	–	–
ROOMS										
1 room	1	13	4	55	83	5	13	6	–	–
2 rooms	15	22	23	116	452	36	40	26	–	1
3 rooms	105	93	79	236	810	146	226	93	–	6
4 rooms	234	405	502	637	1 001	431	674	301	–	1
5 rooms	468	425	526	510	267	561	567	408	–	11
6 rooms	397	239	300	326	104	324	229	209	–	14
7 rooms	135	97	110	149	38	125	87	76	–	8
8 or more rooms	97	86	63	137	27	99	51	64	–	19
Median, all housing units	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	–	6.3
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.6	5.1	4.6	5.0	–	6.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.5	5.0	4.6	4.9	–	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	–	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	–	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 173	836	1 006	1 083	396	1 286	1 186	844	–	59
1, attached	9	33	32	63	42	34	32	21	–	–
2	40	159	126	165	105	62	123	17	–	–
3 or 4	50	7	130	165	140	22	148	14	–	–
5 to 9	37	–	95	104	485	11	33	79	–	–
10 to 19	12	1	63	213	788	9	68	16	–	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	298	513	–	110	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	229	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	120	333	147	64	59	293	177	185	–	1
Other	11	11	8	11	25	10	10	7	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 397**	**1 285**	**1 511**	**1 980**	**2 546**	**1 546**	**1 705**	**1 089**	**–**	**58**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	262	187	258	529	1 206	341	479	243	–	7
2 persons	441	447	563	715	964	530	577	358	–	22
3 persons	277	303	326	330	229	277	297	219	–	10
4 persons	289	223	232	293	104	264	203	156	–	10
5 persons	102	92	96	71	33	99	94	76	–	8
6 or more persons	26	33	36	42	10	35	55	37	–	1
Median, occupied housing units	2.49	2.53	2.38	2.14	1.57	2.32	2.15	2.34	–	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.60	2.58	2.49	2.18	1.96	2.29	2.09	2.39	–	2.72
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.15	2.44	2.23	2.12	1.54	2.41	2.22	2.13	–	1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 376	1 226	1 460	1 914	2 486	1 498	1 618	1 048	–	57
1.01 to 1.50	17	40	44	48	38	39	63	32	–	1
1.51 or more	4	19	7	18	22	9	24	9	–	–
Mean	.51	.54	.53	.50	.50	.51	.52	.52	–	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**859**	**493**	**615**	**682**	**126**	**746**	**683**	**430**	**–**	**39**
Less than $20,000	9	17	13	10	4	60	46	32	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	53	77	113	109	28	206	317	106	–	2
$40,000 to $59,999	228	205	262	242	76	305	223	182	–	4
$60,000 to $79,999	390	119	127	174	14	105	46	82	–	8
$80,000 to $99,999	112	42	64	74	1	42	23	15	–	2
$100,000 to $149,999	37	23	35	61	2	22	11	9	–	10
$150,000 to $199,999	16	7	1	6	–	4	14	4	–	7
$200,000 to $249,999	6	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
$250,000 to $299,999	5	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2
$300,000 or more	3	–	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	2
Median (dollars)	65 300	54 400	50 800	57 800	45 600	45 100	39 000	47 400	–	114 600
Mean (dollars)	71 400	59 900	57 500	65 600	49 400	50 000	45 700	50 000	–	131 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**350**	**351**	**560**	**1 206**	**2 358**	**387**	**888**	**261**	**–**	**8**
Median contract rent (dollars)	262	271	285	277	265	237	253	210	–	208
Mean contract rent (dollars)	262	293	285	306	274	239	246	202	–	194
With meals included in rent	2	2	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	288	188	287	287	–	132	–	263	–	–
No meals included in rent	326	334	535	1 173	2 313	341	857	234	–	6
No cash rent	22	15	24	32	45	44	31	26	–	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
All housing units	**3 789**	**1 800**	**498**	**1**	**34**	**94**	**468**	**564**	**2 160**	**2 780**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	3 475	1 689	493	1	32	90	430	531	1 974	2 544
Owner-occupied housing units	2 218	1 178	401	1	2	69	238	129	751	181
Percent of occupied housing units	63.8	69.7	81.3	100.0	6.3	76.7	55.3	24.3	38.0	7.1
White	2 156	1 155	393	1	2	66	228	128	729	178
Black	13	15	2	–	–	2	5	–	11	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	4	2	–	–	1	3	1	6	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	4	3	–	–	–	2	–	5	–
Other race	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	7	4	–	–	–	1	3	7	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 148	1 148	390	1	2	66	227	125	722	177
Renter-occupied housing units	1 257	511	92	–	30	21	192	402	1 223	2 363
White	1 211	489	86	–	28	20	182	384	1 108	2 131
Black	17	12	2	–	1	–	4	9	81	126
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	9	3	–	1	–	4	7	16	20
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	15	70
Other race	7	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	16
Hispanic origin (of any race)	17	2	2	–	1	1	1	2	14	37
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 203	488	84	–	27	20	182	382	1 099	2 109
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**314**	**111**	**5**	**–**	**2**	**4**	**38**	**33**	**186**	**236**
For sale only	49	34	2	–	–	1	10	5	23	9
For rent	140	34	1	–	1	3	17	25	121	200
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	13	1	–	–	–	3	1	7	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	5
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	102	25	1	–	1	–	7	2	21	16
Boarded up	4	2	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	2
ROOMS										
1 room	37	8	–	–	–	–	2	1	55	83
2 rooms	174	34	1	–	5	–	8	12	116	452
3 rooms	426	102	7	–	7	–	38	43	235	810
4 rooms	603	255	38	–	13	4	151	284	635	1 001
5 rooms	860	422	150	–	7	75	161	129	509	266
6 rooms	787	370	122	–	2	11	76	57	325	104
7 rooms	472	249	62	1	–	3	18	20	148	37
8 or more rooms	430	360	118	–	–	1	14	18	137	27
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.7	5.9	7.0	3.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.6	3.5
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.9	6.3	7.0	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.8	5.9	7.0	3.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.4	5.1	–	3.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 391	1 538	468	1	6	93	238	154	1 078	394
1, attached	140	21	6	–	–	–	23	26	63	42
2	97	142	7	–	–	–	117	87	165	105
3 or 4	177	63	13	–	1	–	6	121	165	140
5 to 9	243	21	–	–	12	–	–	95	104	485
10 to 19	415	2	–	–	15	–	–	63	213	788
20 to 49	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	298	513
50 or more	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	229
Mobile home or trailer	25	2	1	–	–	–	81	17	63	59
Other	32	11	3	–	–	1	3	1	11	25
Occupied housing units	**3 475**	**1 689**	**493**	**1**	**32**	**90**	**430**	**531**	**1 974**	**2 544**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	908	443	55	–	10	13	76	112	529	1 206
2 persons	1 239	603	164	1	10	27	156	227	711	963
3 persons	589	269	106	–	7	18	91	122	328	229
4 persons	513	249	105	–	2	22	70	43	293	104
5 persons	175	90	53	–	2	7	30	19	71	32
6 or more persons	51	35	10	–	1	3	7	8	42	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.17	2.17	2.76	2.00	2.10	2.78	2.39	2.18	2.14	1.57
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.38	2.24	2.84	2.00	1.50–	2.78	2.42	2.28	2.18	1.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.77	1.96	2.40	–	2.17	2.75	2.34	2.14	2.12	1.54
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	3 436	1 664	488	1	28	88	416	514	1 908	2 484
1.01 to 1.50	29	18	5	–	2	2	11	16	48	38
1.51 or more	10	7	–	–	2	–	3	1	18	22
Mean	.44	.41	.46	.29	.61	.56	.55	.51	.50	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 973**	**1 077**	**366**	**1**	**1**	**66**	**160**	**95**	**682**	**125**
Less than $20,000	3	16	3	–	–	–	–	1	10	4
$20,000 to $39,999	26	104	28	–	–	6	19	12	109	28
$40,000 to $59,999	257	234	98	–	–	46	97	36	242	75
$60,000 to $79,999	753	255	77	–	–	14	31	13	174	14
$80,000 to $99,999	435	154	30	–	–	–	7	14	74	1
$100,000 to $149,999	366	204	48	–	1	–	3	18	61	2
$150,000 to $199,999	76	74	37	1	–	–	3	1	6	–
$200,000 to $249,999	28	17	21	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
$250,000 to $299,999	20	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
$300,000 or more	9	11	14	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
Median (dollars)	78 600	73 600	69 000	187 500	112 500	53 300	54 100	58 900	57 800	45 500
Mean (dollars)	90 800	87 700	107 800	187 500	112 500	52 800	57 700	70 100	65 600	49 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 247**	**504**	**87**	**–**	**30**	**21**	**190**	**397**	**1 203**	**2 357**
Median contract rent (dollars)	382	314	438	–	295	438	302	288	277	265
Mean contract rent (dollars)	446	326	457	–	303	416	337	292	306	274
With meals included in rent	116	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 018	463	–	–	–	–	–	287	287	–
No meals included in rent	1 095	471	83	–	29	20	188	390	1 173	2 312
No cash rent	36	31	4	–	1	1	2	6	29	45

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
All housing units	**1 743**	**1 938**	**405**	**277**	**1 859**	**365**	**109**	**25**	**997**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 608	1 665	59	235	1 678	332	99	24	945
Owner-occupied housing units	739	285	15	144	790	148	62	21	501
Percent of occupied housing units	46.0	17.1	25.4	61.3	47.1	44.6	62.6	87.5	53.0
White	720	249	15	137	749	147	61	21	494
Black	12	32	–	4	29	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	1	–	3	9	1	1	–	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other race	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	4	–	1	9	1	–	–	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	715	247	15	136	741	146	61	21	491
Renter-occupied housing units	869	1 380	44	91	888	184	37	3	444
White	832	1 169	38	83	818	176	36	3	406
Black	26	88	2	2	38	–	–	–	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	19	–	5	20	5	1	–	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	95	4	–	9	1	–	–	17
Other race	4	9	–	1	3	2	–	–	10
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	24	–	3	12	7	1	–	19
White, not of Hispanic origin	828	1 157	38	81	811	171	35	3	399
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**135**	**273**	**346**	**42**	**181**	**33**	**10**	**1**	**52**
For sale only	21	18	–	1	11	1	2	–	11
For rent	63	161	231	24	127	20	2	–	17
Rented or sold, not occupied	19	19	37	9	5	4	2	–	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	1
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	23	71	74	8	36	6	4	1	20
Boarded up	1	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	1
ROOMS									
1 room	21	107	–	1	13	1	1	–	6
2 rooms	64	307	26	8	40	11	1	–	23
3 rooms	246	531	234	38	225	53	8	–	122
4 rooms	568	528	38	96	664	126	31	1	324
5 rooms	405	229	38	72	558	118	33	7	243
6 rooms	220	116	44	31	226	42	15	4	177
7 rooms	113	52	9	17	83	6	10	6	45
8 or more rooms	106	68	16	14	50	8	10	7	57
Median, all housing units	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.9	6.6	4.6
Mean, all housing units	4.7	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.7	4.8
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	6.7	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	6.8	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.3	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	834	537	26	136	1 166	157	64	25	624
1, attached	27	24	37	5	32	14	12	–	12
2	118	181	5	19	123	14	15	–	14
3 or 4	128	236	186	4	148	7	–	–	72
5 to 9	122	273	36	–	33	78	–	–	235
10 to 19	261	206	50	4	68	16	–	–	10
20 to 49	–	315	63	–	110	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	237	19	–	108	169	77	18	–	19
Other	16	35	2	1	10	2	–	–	11
Occupied housing units	**1 608**	**1 665**	**59**	**235**	**1 678**	**332**	**99**	**24**	**945**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	547	889	24	45	476	105	14	–	222
2 persons	561	481	22	82	566	97	35	10	305
3 persons	243	168	4	45	293	70	26	4	195
4 persons	168	84	8	37	197	40	13	7	145
5 persons	59	22	–	19	91	13	9	2	51
6 or more persons	30	21	1	7	55	7	2	1	27
Median, occupied housing units	1.96	1.50–	1.75	2.38	2.14	2.13	2.52	3.00	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	1.94	2.20	2.34	2.09	2.27	2.56	3.38	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.77	1.50–	1.62	2.48	2.21	1.97	2.46	2.00	2.31
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 572	1 617	58	225	1 592	317	98	24	900
1.01 to 1.50	29	31	1	8	62	13	1	–	35
1.51 or more	7	17	–	2	24	2	–	–	10
Mean	.46	.46	.47	.55	.52	.52	.52	.47	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**565**	**226**	**13**	**71**	**673**	**91**	**46**	**20**	**444**
Less than $20,000	2	22	–	3	45	1	2	–	27
$20,000 to $39,999	37	76	4	15	309	22	5	–	162
$40,000 to $59,999	193	72	1	35	222	51	13	–	154
$60,000 to $79,999	222	31	4	9	46	15	18	3	43
$80,000 to $99,999	72	8	3	6	23	–	3	7	11
$100,000 to $149,999	34	7	1	1	11	2	5	7	12
$150,000 to $199,999	3	3	–	1	14	–	–	3	12
$200,000 to $249,999	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
$250,000 to $299,999	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	8
$300,000 or more	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	7
Median (dollars)	63 300	42 500	67 500	51 300	39 100	50 300	62 100	100 000	42 700
Mean (dollars)	67 100	53 100	65 400	60 800	45 900	50 800	64 400	111 900	61 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**862**	**1 373**	**44**	**89**	**875**	**182**	**34**	**–**	**442**
Median contract rent (dollars)	301	239	211	225	254	193	371	–	263
Mean contract rent (dollars)	309	241	213	248	246	189	334	–	259
With meals included in rent	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	257	–	213	–	263	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	834	1 334	42	83	846	173	33	–	429
No cash rent	28	35	2	5	29	8	1	–	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
All housing units	**2 474**	**1 681**	**1 664**	**1 556**	**1 447**	**1 050**	**666**	**1 022**	**1 334**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 337	1 635	1 582	1 477	1 400	1 021	596	918	1 250
Owner-occupied housing units	1 242	1 112	1 067	838	1 127	768	331	740	1 018
Percent of occupied housing units	53.1	68.0	67.4	56.7	80.5	75.2	55.5	80.6	81.4
White	1 220	1 095	1 058	821	1 114	761	323	728	1 006
Black	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	11	6	10	9	2	6	9	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	1	–
Other race	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	13	4	4	6	–	–	9	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 218	1 083	1 054	820	1 109	761	323	723	1 003
Renter-occupied housing units	1 095	523	515	639	273	253	265	178	232
White	1 056	497	504	620	271	248	259	173	228
Black	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	17	6	8	13	1	2	1	4	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	9	2	4	–	1	2	1	–
Other race	12	11	1	–	1	2	1	–	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	21	16	6	8	2	3	5	4	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 050	492	499	612	270	247	255	169	226
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**137**	**46**	**82**	**79**	**47**	**29**	**70**	**104**	**84**
For sale only	37	14	28	16	15	10	11	12	7
For rent	62	14	25	43	17	6	26	9	20
Rented or sold, not occupied	10	8	16	9	5	6	9	18	28
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	–	2	4	1	–	–	38	9
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other vacant	22	10	11	7	9	7	24	26	19
Boarded up	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
ROOMS									
1 room	9	3	3	24	–	–	1	5	6
2 rooms	71	14	8	116	3	11	22	19	37
3 rooms	294	69	49	168	31	85	75	79	91
4 rooms	759	348	401	414	207	129	199	280	237
5 rooms	740	634	612	454	598	321	196	325	389
6 rooms	370	376	353	187	369	333	100	188	270
7 rooms	136	143	142	99	150	106	34	76	129
8 or more rooms	95	94	96	94	89	65	39	50	175
Median, all housing units	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.3
Mean, all housing units	4.8	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.5
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 368	1 307	1 290	844	1 215	854	482	734	1 067
1, attached	58	37	65	30	39	7	29	4	17
2	157	108	199	68	104	38	84	8	25
3 or 4	420	88	51	93	16	45	25	4	16
5 to 9	65	113	29	56	–	24	26	5	20
10 to 19	39	5	23	224	1	10	15	2	5
20 to 49	29	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	312	12	2	185	69	64	1	260	177
Other	26	11	5	24	3	8	4	5	7
Occupied housing units	**2 337**	**1 635**	**1 582**	**1 477**	**1 400**	**1 021**	**596**	**918**	**1 250**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	525	346	384	405	176	184	196	140	195
2 persons	791	553	610	497	459	310	205	303	451
3 persons	434	313	253	266	303	206	84	207	266
4 persons	373	289	230	203	327	225	77	158	217
5 persons	140	104	80	76	100	81	23	73	88
6 or more persons	74	30	25	30	35	15	11	37	33
Median, occupied housing units	2.31	2.35	2.17	2.17	2.71	2.58	2.00	2.58	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.31	2.17	2.39	2.75	2.75	1.91	2.48	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.32	2.48	2.16	1.85	2.58	1.93	2.11	3.05	2.14
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 250	1 591	1 551	1 429	1 368	1 009	580	873	1 211
1.01 to 1.50	67	37	25	30	29	11	12	37	31
1.51 or more	20	7	6	18	3	1	4	8	8
Mean	.54	.49	.46	.51	.52	.51	47	.55	49
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**973**	**1 031**	**985**	**644**	**975**	**667**	**299**	**401**	**555**
Less than $20,000	48	8	14	6	5	3	26	41	18
$20,000 to $39,999	200	155	179	116	54	20	102	82	73
$40,000 to $59,999	254	483	449	306	403	146	116	109	135
$60,000 to $79,999	284	204	234	68	378	351	35	77	117
$80,000 to $99,999	82	104	58	39	91	94	6	36	76
$100,000 to $149,999	66	59	34	57	30	25	11	37	79
$150,000 to $199,999	25	12	9	29	9	16	1	13	31
$200,000 to $249,999	5	5	2	12	4	5	–	4	15
$250,000 to $299,999	3	1	3	8	–	4	1	–	6
$300,000 or more	6	–	3	3	1	3	1	2	5
Median (dollars)	58 800	52 700	53 200	50 400	60 900	67 300	42 500	52 400	67 800
Mean (dollars)	65 400	61 200	58 900	69 900	64 600	74 600	47 900	63 100	83 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 078**	**518**	**510**	**635**	**265**	**244**	**259**	**146**	**188**
Median contract rent (dollars)	281	279	294	278	339	257	253	263	265
Mean contract rent (dollars)	273	282	310	291	340	249	255	266	279
With meals included in rent	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	2	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	254	213	–	–	–	313	107	–
No meals included in rent	1 044	495	486	618	253	229	244	121	166
No cash rent	34	20	23	17	12	15	14	23	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 266**	**50**	**113**	**1 102**	**396**	**308**	**1 969**	**912**	**1 043**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 192	48	106	1 037	377	286	1 756	855	980
Owner-occupied housing units	977	38	88	822	315	191	1 351	675	792
Percent of occupied housing units	82.0	79.2	83.0	79.3	83.6	66.8	76.9	78.9	80.8
White	963	38	86	812	314	187	1 331	664	783
Black	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	–	–	7	1	2	17	8	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	–	2	3	–	–	2	1	1
Other race	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	–	–	5	1	4	13	6	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	959	38	86	807	313	184	1 319	659	779
Renter-occupied housing units	215	10	18	215	62	95	405	180	188
White	212	10	17	208	61	92	382	170	185
Black	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	–	1	6	1	3	22	6	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	–	–	1	1	1	4	–	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	208	10	17	207	60	91	379	170	184
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**74**	**2**	**7**	**65**	**19**	**22**	**213**	**57**	**63**
For sale only	15	–	1	4	10	6	21	4	16
For rent	19	–	4	11	2	4	39	4	21
Rented or sold, not occupied	4	–	–	3	–	–	44	10	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	–	1	2	–	–	9	5	2
For migrant workers	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–
Other vacant	34	2	1	42	7	10	98	34	20
Boarded up	1	–	1	–	–	1	8	1	–
ROOMS									
1 room	3	–	–	4	1	1	11	11	3
2 rooms	27	3	–	20	1	4	36	14	11
3 rooms	66	1	7	52	22	20	132	55	36
4 rooms	273	5	43	247	87	101	457	254	218
5 rooms	418	18	43	339	134	72	601	264	397
6 rooms	254	19	13	238	83	53	396	163	243
7 rooms	132	2	6	111	47	26	189	79	90
8 or more rooms	93	2	1	91	21	31	147	72	45
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	984	41	33	847	309	226	1 539	598	852
1, attached	12	–	–	5	10	2	16	10	6
2	10	–	–	3	2	2	11	42	39
3 or 4	4	–	–	8	4	5	15	1	9
5 to 9	–	–	–	–	–	13	21	–	–
10 to 19	2	–	–	–	–	2	16	1	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	250	9	77	234	69	56	340	252	130
Other	4	–	3	5	2	2	11	8	7
Occupied housing units	**1 192**	**48**	**106**	**1 037**	**377**	**286**	**1 756**	**855**	**980**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	192	7	33	159	62	65	344	111	146
2 persons	391	21	30	360	130	104	629	291	336
3 persons	239	9	18	212	71	53	303	212	204
4 persons	236	6	12	179	67	42	283	153	189
5 persons	91	5	9	92	32	14	137	62	77
6 or more persons	43	–	4	35	15	8	60	26	28
Median, occupied housing units	2.55	2.31	2.17	2.50	2.47	2.25	2.35	2.62	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.61	2.37	2.07	2.48	2.49	2.20	2.30	2.64	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.39	2.17	2.50	2.60	2.39	2.43	2.66	2.56	2.48
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 154	48	100	992	359	279	1 673	810	946
1.01 to 1.50	32	–	4	37	16	4	68	29	28
1.51 or more	6	–	2	8	2	3	15	16	6
Mean	.53	.49	.53	.53	.53	.48	.50	.54	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**470**	**26**	**15**	**340**	**210**	**126**	**638**	**333**	**520**
Less than $20,000	27	–	–	18	6	6	60	17	12
$20,000 to $39,999	103	4	7	61	46	27	250	58	101
$40,000 to $59,999	167	5	5	89	61	36	168	108	226
$60,000 to $79,999	84	11	3	98	42	25	112	88	114
$80,000 to $99,999	41	4	–	36	29	18	34	35	50
$100,000 to $149,999	30	2	–	36	20	12	9	20	17
$150,000 to $199,999	11	–	–	2	5	–	4	4	–
$200,000 to $249,999	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	50 900	66 300	40 800	60 400	56 000	56 300	40 800	54 500	49 500
Mean (dollars)	62 000	66 700	45 200	62 200	64 000	64 000	46 200	61 000	55 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**163**	**9**	**16**	**163**	**52**	**85**	**303**	**161**	**163**
Median contract rent (dollars)	226	213	238	234	273	259	229	240	259
Mean contract rent (dollars)	242	269	274	242	260	263	228	237	266
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	313	–	288	–	188	–
No meals included in rent	130	8	11	125	45	77	224	146	145
No cash rent	33	1	5	37	7	6	79	13	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
All housing units	**6**	**2**	**1 450**	**1 215**	**1 341**	**1 286**	**28**	**818**	**1 184**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	6	2	1 311	1 100	1 217	1 089	27	757	1 048
Owner-occupied housing units	–	1	976	852	996	905	13	646	904
Percent of occupied housing units	–	50.0	74.4	77.5	81.8	83.1	48.1	85.3	86.3
White	–	1	966	832	985	877	13	639	895
Black	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	9	18	8	24	–	2	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	1
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	–	2	2	4	3	–	8	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	–	1	964	830	981	874	13	635	895
Renter-occupied housing units	6	1	335	248	221	184	14	111	144
White	6	1	328	237	219	178	13	108	142
Black	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	4	10	2	5	1	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	–	3	5	2	3	–	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	6	1	326	233	217	176	13	106	142
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**–**	**–**	**139**	**115**	**124**	**197**	**1**	**61**	**136**
For sale only	–	–	9	20	24	30	–	15	20
For rent	–	–	32	18	17	7	1	6	5
Rented or sold, not occupied	–	–	30	14	23	23	–	13	46
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	–	4	9	9	44	–	1	5
For migrant workers	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other vacant	–	–	62	52	51	92	–	26	60
Boarded up	–	–	3	2	5	9	–	3	5
ROOMS									
1 room	–	–	4	5	11	23	–	5	8
2 rooms	–	–	28	17	24	46	–	15	21
3 rooms	1	–	108	99	72	113	1	40	94
4 rooms	2	–	335	294	344	296	10	175	311
5 rooms	1	1	489	412	458	409	9	290	388
6 rooms	1	–	293	232	263	236	3	167	215
7 rooms	1	1	108	93	111	106	4	70	89
8 or more rooms	–	–	85	63	58	57	1	56	58
Median, all housing units	4.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9
Mean, all housing units	4.8	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	–	7.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	5	2	1 150	927	1 055	1 013	20	687	936
1, attached	–	–	29	8	8	8	–	7	8
2	–	–	43	11	25	3	–	3	7
3 or 4	–	–	18	13	1	–	–	7	–
5 to 9	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	1	–
10 to 19	–	–	5	19	2	–	–	–	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	1	–	185	226	245	251	8	108	229
Other	–	–	9	10	5	11	–	5	4
Occupied housing units	**6**	**2**	**1 311**	**1 100**	**1 217**	**1 089**	**27**	**757**	**1 048**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	–	–	296	237	214	203	3	138	156
2 persons	4	1	448	381	396	380	11	261	375
3 persons	2	–	232	207	237	189	4	149	195
4 persons	–	–	227	163	229	192	6	116	191
5 persons	–	1	80	77	89	83	3	63	80
6 or more persons	–	–	28	35	52	42	–	30	51
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	3.50	2.30	2.32	2.50	2.40	2.45	2.42	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	–	2.00	2.28	2.28	2.46	2.38	2.20	2.42	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	5.00	2.38	2.54	2.77	2.54	3.00	2.48	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	6	2	1 273	1 050	1 170	1 031	26	731	984
1.01 to 1.50	–	–	31	40	39	42	1	19	50
1.51 or more	–	–	7	10	8	16	–	7	14
Mean	.48	.58	.50	.51	.55	.54	.55	.52	56
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**–**	**1**	**675**	**398**	**569**	**271**	**10**	**339**	**306**
Less than $20,000	–	–	57	51	52	60	1	31	40
$20,000 to $39,999	–	–	191	174	255	118	8	84	111
$40,000 to $59,999	–	1	270	110	190	56	1	131	98
$60,000 to $79,999	–	–	96	42	55	28	–	67	45
$80,000 to $99,999	–	–	36	7	12	4	–	15	7
$100,000 to $149,999	–	–	21	12	3	3	–	7	4
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–	3	1	1	2	–	4	1
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	52 500	44 700	37 600	38 900	33 200	36 000	45 900	40 300
Mean (dollars)	–	52 500	48 800	42 500	41 400	37 300	32 500	49 800	42 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**3**	**1**	**298**	**202**	**186**	**122**	**13**	**79**	**84**
Median contract rent (dollars)	–	80–	239	207	246	202	244	238	211
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	50	237	210	253	201	238	238	221
With meals included in rent	–	–	1	1	3	2	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	50	50	641	188	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	–	1	258	171	152	76	11	61	57
No cash rent	3	–	39	30	31	44	2	18	27

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County		Fayetteville city, Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 108
Occupied housing units	**41 824**	**41 824**	**15 866**	**10 868**	**1 843**	**2 311**	**1 837**	**2 309**	**1 418**
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	26 189	26 189	7 101	6 968	729	179	729	178	249
Percent of occupied housing units	62.6	62.6	44.8	64.1	39.6	7.7	39.7	7.7	17.6
Renter-occupied housing units	15 635	15 635	8 765	3 900	1 114	2 132	1 108	2 131	1 169
Percent of occupied housing units	37.4	37.4	55.2	35.9	60.4	92.3	60.3	92.3	82.4
ROOMS									
1 room	354	354	252	38	52	65	52	65	67
2 rooms	1 442	1 442	975	222	93	375	93	375	209
3 rooms	3 866	3 866	2 197	796	180	669	179	669	370
4 rooms	10 015	10 015	4 074	2 552	498	816	496	816	385
5 rooms	12 159	12 159	3 530	3 635	453	235	452	234	175
6 rooms	7 610	7 610	2 324	2 172	298	90	297	90	104
7 rooms	3 428	3 428	1 221	829	142	37	141	36	45
8 or more rooms	2 950	2 950	1 293	624	127	24	127	24	63
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.6	4.7	3.6	3.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.9	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	27 920	27 920	8 457	7 657	978	351	973	349	413
1, attached	748	748	347	263	46	30	46	30	17
2	1 905	1 905	966	732	145	90	145	90	133
3 or 4	1 825	1 825	1 003	733	124	121	124	121	194
5 to 9	1 754	1 754	1 224	483	94	408	94	408	189
10 to 19	2 018	2 018	1 684	294	166	661	166	661	152
20 to 49	995	995	940	55	246	392	246	392	190
50 or more	503	503	503	–	–	203	–	203	101
Mobile home or trailer	3 909	3 909	647	585	34	49	33	49	13
Other	247	247	95	66	10	6	10	6	16
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	10 183	10 183	5 119	2 407	503	1 093	503	1 093	794
2 persons	14 550	14 550	5 607	3 714	676	885	672	884	388
3 persons	7 412	7 412	2 420	2 043	301	200	299	200	132
4 persons	6 291	6 291	1 833	1 844	269	94	269	94	66
5 persons	2 407	2 407	641	634	57	32	57	31	20
6 or more persons	981	981	246	226	37	7	37	7	18
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.24	2.00	2.32	2.12	1.57	2.12	1.57	1.50–
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.27	2.37	2.17	1.94	2.17	1.94	1.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.98	1.98	1.76	2.20	2.08	1.54	2.08	1.54	1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	40 593	40 593	15 518	10 598	1 792	2 263	1 786	2 261	1 391
1.01 to 1.50	972	972	265	221	40	31	40	31	20
1.51 or more	259	259	83	49	11	17	11	17	7
Mean	.50	.50	.46	.50	.48	.49	.48	.49	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 146**	**18 146**	**6 021**	**6 008**	**662**	**124**	**662**	**123**	**194**
Less than $20,000	716	716	95	134	10	4	10	4	11
$20,000 to $39,999	3 463	3 463	760	979	108	28	108	28	66
$40,000 to $59,999	5 844	5 844	1 600	2 296	232	74	232	73	63
$60,000 to $79,999	4 299	4 299	1 614	1 598	166	14	166	14	30
$80,000 to $99,999	1 739	1 739	815	489	74	1	74	1	7
$100,000 to $149,999	1 367	1 367	755	304	60	2	60	2	7
$150,000 to $199,999	415	415	221	115	6	–	6	–	3
$200,000 to $249,999	144	144	72	41	1	–	1	–	4
$250,000 to $299,999	80	80	44	28	2	–	2	–	2
$300,000 or more	79	79	45	24	3	1	3	1	1
Median (dollars)	56 100	56 100	66 400	56 000	57 800	45 500	57 800	45 400	43 700
Mean (dollars)	65 300	65 300	77 500	64 100	65 800	49 400	65 800	49 400	56 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**14 883**	**14 883**	**8 679**	**3 838**	**1 092**	**2 126**	**1 089**	**2 125**	**1 163**
Median contract rent (dollars)	274	274	279	279	277	265	277	266	236
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	290	304	283	307	275	307	275	240
With meals included in rent	142	142	124	5	1	–	1	–	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	882	882	971	258	287	–	287	–	204
No meals included in rent	13 913	13 913	8 304	3 686	1 059	2 083	1 059	2 082	1 129
No cash rent	828	828	251	147	32	43	29	43	31

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Occupied housing units	**567**	**567**	**536**
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	144	144	128
Percent of occupied housing units	25.4	25.4	23.9
Renter-occupied housing units	423	423	408
Percent of occupied housing units	74.6	74.6	76.1
ROOMS			
1 room	7	7	6
2 rooms	49	49	44
3 rooms	122	122	120
4 rooms	208	208	200
5 rooms	95	95	91
6 rooms	44	44	38
7 rooms	19	19	17
8 or more rooms	23	23	20
Median, occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	192	192	174
1, attached	14	14	13
2	44	44	42
3 or 4	52	52	50
5 to 9	60	60	57
10 to 19	78	78	75
20 to 49	98	98	98
50 or more	9	9	9
Mobile home or trailer	17	17	15
Other	3	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	186	186	175
2 persons	162	162	157
3 persons	87	87	84
4 persons	70	70	63
5 persons	32	32	29
6 or more persons	30	30	28
Median, occupied housing units	2.10	2.10	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.56	2.56	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.95	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	525	525	499
1.01 to 1.50	25	25	23
1.51 or more	17	17	14
Mean	.60	.60	.59
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**122**	**122**	**111**
Less than $20,000	13	13	13
$20,000 to $39,999	28	28	27
$40,000 to $59,999	45	45	43
$60,000 to $79,999	22	22	17
$80,000 to $99,999	4	4	4
$100,000 to $149,999	5	5	4
$150,000 to $199,999	5	5	3
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	50 000	50 000	47 800
Mean (dollars)	54 200	54 200	51 300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**420**	**420**	**406**
Median contract rent (dollars)	263	263	262
Mean contract rent (dollars)	272	272	271
With meals included in rent	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	287	287
No meals included in rent	412	412	399
No cash rent	7	7	6

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Occupied housing units	**513**	**513**	**182**
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	255	255	57
Percent of occupied housing units	49.7	49.7	31.3
Renter-occupied housing units	258	258	125
Percent of occupied housing units	50.3	50.3	68.7
ROOMS			
1 room	7	7	3
2 rooms	30	30	13
3 rooms	64	64	33
4 rooms	140	140	55
5 rooms	135	135	44
6 rooms	73	73	18
7 rooms	40	40	6
8 or more rooms	24	24	10
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	301	301	83
1, attached	4	4	–
2	33	33	24
3 or 4	30	30	15
5 to 9	22	22	12
10 to 19	24	24	15
20 to 49	12	12	12
50 or more	2	2	2
Mobile home or trailer	82	82	18
Other	3	3	1
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	112	112	55
2 persons	161	161	57
3 persons	103	103	35
4 persons	76	76	22
5 persons	36	36	8
6 or more persons	25	25	5
Median, occupied housing units	2.40	2.40	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.60	2.60	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.21	2.21	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	476	476	172
1.01 to 1.50	26	26	8
1.51 or more	11	11	2
Mean	.60	.60	.56
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**157**	**157**	**46**
Less than $20,000	14	14	1
$20,000 to $39,999	42	42	6
$40,000 to $59,999	44	44	14
$60,000 to $79,999	38	38	17
$80,000 to $99,999	10	10	4
$100,000 to $149,999	6	6	2
$150,000 to $199,999	1	1	–
$200,000 to $249,999	1	1	1
$250,000 to $299,999	1	1	1
$300,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	48 600	48 600	62 000
Mean* (dollars)	54 800	54 800	68 400
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**240**	**240**	**125**
Median contract rent (dollars)	261	261	266
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	263	276
With meals included in rent	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	229	229	122
No cash rent	11	11	3

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Occupied housing units	**347**	**347**	**253**
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	89	89	42
Percent of occupied housing units	25.6	25.6	16.6
Renter-occupied housing units	258	258	211
Percent of occupied housing units	74.4	74.4	83.4
ROOMS			
1 room	20	20	19
2 rooms	73	73	65
3 rooms	86	86	69
4 rooms	88	88	52
5 rooms	36	36	19
6 rooms	21	21	12
7 rooms	11	11	8
8 or more rooms	12	12	9
Median, occupied housing units	3.4	3.4	3.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.1	3.1	2.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	84	84	46
1, attached	6	6	5
2	19	19	10
3 or 4	29	29	16
5 to 9	50	50	32
10 to 19	72	72	68
20 to 49	69	69	68
50 or more	5	5	5
Mobile home or trailer	8	8	–
Other	5	5	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	91	91	76
2 persons	111	111	93
3 persons	59	59	46
4 persons	43	43	20
5 persons	27	27	11
6 or more persons	16	16	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.24	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.13	3.13	3.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.06	2.06	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	290	290	224
1.01 to 1.50	32	32	15
1.51 or more	25	25	14
Mean	.79	.79	.71
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**70**	**70**	**39**
Less than $20,000	2	2	–
$20,000 to $39,999	8	8	4
$40,000 to $59,999	15	15	4
$60,000 to $79,999	23	23	15
$80,000 to $99,999	10	10	6
$100,000 to $149,999	8	8	7
$150,000 to $199,999	3	3	2
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	1	1
$300,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	69 200	69 200	75 600
Mean (dollars)	75 400	75 400	86 500
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**258**	**258**	**211**
Median contract rent (dollars)	265	265	267
Mean contract rent (dollars)	268	268	270
With meals included in rent	2	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	313	413
No meals included in rent	253	253	207
No cash rent	3	3	3

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**410**	**410**	**186**	**116**
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	163	163	55	35
Percent of occupied housing units	39.8	39.8	29.6	30.2
Renter-occupied housing units	247	247	131	81
Percent of occupied housing units	60.2	60.2	70.4	69.8
ROOMS				
1 room	10	10	9	1
2 rooms	41	41	27	8
3 rooms	63	63	33	20
4 rooms	113	113	46	43
5 rooms	99	99	43	26
6 rooms	51	51	12	13
7 rooms	14	14	6	3
8 or more rooms	19	19	10	2
Median, occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	191	191	65	50
1, attached	10	10	5	3
2	26	26	13	11
3 or 4	36	36	17	18
5 to 9	39	39	25	14
10 to 19	28	28	23	5
20 to 49	22	22	21	1
50 or more	3	3	3	–
Mobile home or trailer	52	52	13	12
Other	3	3	1	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	90	90	56	17
2 persons	112	112	60	22
3 persons	71	71	23	31
4 persons	67	67	25	25
5 persons	33	33	12	9
6 or more persons	37	37	10	12
Median, occupied housing units	2.54	2.54	2.12	3.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.66	2.66	2.46	3.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.46	2.46	2.02	3.04
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	351	351	165	96
1.01 to 1.50	39	39	12	12
1.51 or more	20	20	9	8
Mean	.82	.82	.73	.87
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**110**	**110**	**47**	**32**
Less than $20,000	6	6	2	1
$20,000 to $39,999	18	18	7	3
$40,000 to $59,999	32	32	12	13
$60,000 to $79,999	29	29	13	11
$80,000 to $99,999	14	14	7	2
$100,000 to $149,999	7	7	3	2
$150,000 to $199,999	2	2	1	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	2	2	2	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	58 800	58 800	62 500	55 000
Mean (dollars)	65 000	65 000	72 600	60 200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**238**	**238**	**131**	**80**
Median contract rent (dollars)	265	265	270	268
Mean contract rent (dollars)	270	270	274	276
With meals included in rent	3	3	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	191	191	287	237
No meals included in rent	225	225	128	77
No cash rent	10	10	2	2

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**41 551**	**41 551**	**15 744**	10 803
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	26 058	26 058	7 054	6 941
Percent of occupied housing units	62.7	62.7	44.8	64.3
Renter-occupied housing units	15 493	15 493	8 690	3 862
Percent of occupied housing units	37.3	37.3	55.2	35.7
ROOMS				
1 room	350	350	248	38
2 rooms	1 422	1 422	961	220
3 rooms	3 825	3 825	2 175	785
4 rooms	9 941	9 941	4 043	2 531
5 rooms	12 089	12 089	3 501	3 614
6 rooms	7 573	7 573	2 316	2 165
7 rooms	3 419	3 419	1 217	828
8 or more rooms	2 932	2 932	1 283	622
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	27 764	27 764	8 404	7 617
1, attached	742	742	343	263
2	1 892	1 892	961	726
3 or 4	1 807	1 807	993	726
5 to 9	1 730	1 730	1 206	477
10 to 19	2 005	2 005	1 674	291
20 to 49	985	985	930	55
50 or more	501	501	501	–
Mobile home or trailer	3 880	3 880	638	583
Other	245	245	94	65
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	10 122	10 122	5 085	2 396
2 persons	14 471	14 471	5 567	3 697
3 persons	7 367	7 367	2 404	2 029
4 persons	6 245	6 245	1 816	1 828
5 persons	2 386	2 386	632	631
6 or more persons	960	960	240	222
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.24	2.00	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.27	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.98	1.98	1.76	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	40 353	40 353	15 410	10 539
1.01 to 1 50	948	948	256	217
1.51 or more	250	250	78	47
Mean	.49	.49	.46	.50
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 053**	**18 053**	**5 981**	**5 982**
Less than $20,000	711	711	94	133
$20,000 to $39,999	3 447	3 447	753	977
$40,000 to $59,999	5 817	5 817	1 590	2 285
$60,000 to $79,999	4 276	4 276	1 603	1 589
$80,000 to $99,999	1 727	1 727	809	488
$100,000 to $149,999	1 361	1 361	753	302
$150,000 to $199,999	413	413	220	115
$200,000 to $249,999	144	144	72	41
$250,000 to $299 999	78	78	42	28
$300,000 or more	79	79	45	24
Median (dollars)	56 100	56 100	66 400	56 000
Mean (dollars)	65 300	65 300	77 500	64 100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**14 748**	**14 748**	**8 604**	**3 801**
Median contract rent (dollars)	274	274	279	279
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	290	304	283
With meals included in rent	139	139	123	4
Mean contract rent (dollars)	897	897	976	263
No meals included in rent	13 787	13 787	8 230	3 651
No cash rent	822	822	251	146

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County									
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106
ANCESTRY														
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 095**	**29 056**	**2 881**	**3 733**	**4 588**	**6 161**	**4 008**	**5 248**	**3 700**	**3 548**	**4 085**	**4 806**
Ancestry specified	96 174	96 174	35 950	25 468	2 456	3 308	3 883	5 359	3 460	4 554	3 153	3 050	3 374	4 195
Single ancestry	58 798	58 798	22 498	15 122	1 630	2 012	2 288	2 963	2 018	2 889	1 906	1 971	1 916	2 506
Multiple ancestry	37 376	37 376	13 452	10 346	826	1 296	1 595	2 396	1 442	1 665	1 247	1 079	1 458	1 689
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	17 235	17 235	6 145	3 588	425	425	705	802	548	694	547	498	711	611
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	**226 818**	**226 818**	**84 190**	**58 112**	**5 762**	**7 466**	**9 176**	**12 322**	**8 016**	**10 496**	**7 400**	**7 096**	**8 170**	**9 612**
Arab	58	58	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	8
Austrian	119	119	57	52	–	–	–	9	2	–	16	6	3	–
Belgian	36	36	19	17	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	105	105	43	36	–	–	6	–	7	7	7	16	–	–
Czech	439	439	181	158	–	7	44	115	5	–	6	24	3	25
Danish	412	412	205	53	28	–	15	7	6	12	19	28	4	51
Dutch	4 733	4 733	1 446	1 122	130	210	180	262	136	164	170	99	213	127
English	19 711	19 711	8 440	4 698	384	750	768	895	551	865	785	528	650	1 047
Finnish	125	125	78	12	–	–	30	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	4 923	4 923	1 909	1 189	161	149	158	346	98	229	80	191	268	186
French Canadian	356	356	87	96	6	7	8	–	25	4	24	–	22	–
German	26 456	26 456	10 293	6 854	561	886	1 068	1 539	989	1 173	945	904	965	1 343
Greek	216	216	68	76	–	–	17	–	2	–	–	–	6	–
Hungarian	187	187	112	43	6	–	6	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
Irish	25 404	25 404	8 512	7 011	486	918	965	1 516	949	1 326	821	654	1 008	1 014
Italian	2 540	2 540	921	740	36	40	62	137	97	116	139	120	49	162
Lithuanian	124	124	85	15	–	–	12	5	10	–	–	6	13	–
Norwegian	718	718	367	191	14	38	23	22	48	44	18	24	29	64
Polish	1 091	1 091	479	221	36	49	85	7	64	73	17	21	50	50
Portuguese	81	81	45	7	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	3	–
Romanian	14	14	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7
Russian	274	274	162	22	–	32	7	–	7	3	–	–	11	6
Scotch-Irish	3 970	3 970	1 735	894	30	184	222	115	122	138	130	91	142	203
Scottish	2 917	2 917	1 355	719	16	112	142	164	90	115	159	57	125	100
Slovak	216	216	113	53	–	30	11	–	2	8	12	–	17	9
Subsaharan African	53	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Swedish	1 496	1 496	610	328	45	42	91	105	39	63	65	123	58	83
Swiss	446	446	268	71	6	5	18	–	35	7	8	46	2	5
Ukrainian	86	86	8	45	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	5	–
United States or American	13 272	13 272	2 796	4 902	728	482	593	1 132	689	931	482	326	254	279
Welsh	1 112	1 112	574	208	27	86	94	10	31	30	29	42	13	72
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	330	330	58	141	24	–	–	64	23	–	22	–	11	–
Yugoslavian	33	33	14	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	6	–
Other ancestries	112 500	112 500	41 738	27 605	3 002	3 400	4 444	5 677	3 931	5 108	3 394	3 717	4 136	4 551
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	22	22	–	22	–	–	–	9	6	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	34	34	20	4	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	6	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	8	8	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	143	143	75	37	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	–	–	–
Argentinean	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	71	71	18	35	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Venezuelan	20	20	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other South American	24	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.				Fayetteville city, Washington County								
	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**5 254**	**4 037**	**4 288**	**2 940**	**–**	**207**	**8 623**	**4 154**	**1 342**	**–**	**67**	**274**	**1 124**
Ancestry specified	4 182	3 002	3 541	2 258	–	200	7 771	3 719	1 146	–	65	241	1 007
Single ancestry	3 012	1 713	2 294	1 374	–	147	4 863	2 097	699	–	47	147	648
Multiple ancestry	1 170	1 289	1 247	884	–	53	2 908	1 622	447	–	18	94	359
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 072	1 035	747	682	–	7	852	435	196	–	2	33	117
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**10 508**	**8 074**	**8 576**	**5 880**	**–**	**414**	**17 246**	**8 308**	**2 684**	**–**	**134**	**548**	**2 248**
Arab	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	8	2	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	5	–	13	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	16
Czech	9	10	–	–	–	7	57	14	21	–	–	–	–
Danish	35	5	7	11	–	–	35	17	–	–	–	11	–
Dutch	156	208	122	159	–	–	251	212	25	–	–	–	46
English	840	612	728	467	–	52	2 188	1 128	267	–	3	57	177
Finnish	24	–	–	–	–	–	35	11	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	181	103	177	140	–	6	406	308	32	–	7	16	46
French Canadian	–	10	6	31	–	7	16	–	–	–	–	9	–
German	1 160	706	890	520	–	29	2 272	972	380	–	30	70	326
Greek	–	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Hungarian	31	–	–	2	–	–	38	10	–	–	–	–	–
Irish	909	898	1 046	790	–	15	1 585	788	217	–	15	40	199
Italian	101	40	52	50	–	–	194	104	43	–	–	4	49
Lithuanian	34	5	14	4	–	–	14	7	–	–	–	–	6
Norwegian	42	4	91	28	–	17	42	18	8	–	–	5	9
Polish	55	18	29	19	–	17	44	77	13	–	–	3	21
Portuguese	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	19	4	7	–	–	–	10	30	–	–	–	–	–
Scotch-Irish	164	168	181	57	–	8	307	372	126	–	2	23	7
Scottish	130	100	18	92	–	8	455	185	33	–	1	12	36
Slovak	21	1	–	–	–	–	42	11	–	–	–	–	–
Subsaharan African	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	46	28	27	26	–	13	100	38	36	–	–	13	63
Swiss	19	4	–	–	–	–	133	61	14	–	–	8	–
Ukrainian	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	297	594	361	346	–	25	748	120	53	–	14	17	129
Welsh	78	39	2	45	–	–	207	90	52	–	–	–	–
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	12	39	5	–	–	8	6	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	6 035	4 446	4 740	3 032	–	210	7 666	3 507	1 281	–	62	257	1 092
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	5	–	–	28	10	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									Springdale city (pt.), Washington County			
	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**1 346**	**4 780**	**5 215**	**3 977**	**3 068**	**2 328**	**628**	**4 216**	**746**	**249**	**118**	**2 451**	**6 057**
Ancestry specified	1 193	4 169	4 143	3 458	2 622	1 670	513	3 496	537	198	107	2 150	5 279
Single ancestry	666	2 506	2 973	2 113	1 646	1 194	188	2 259	305	126	62	1 296	2 920
Multiple ancestry	527	1 663	1 170	1 345	976	476	325	1 237	232	72	45	854	2 359
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	153	611	1 072	519	446	658	115	720	209	51	11	301	778
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**2 692**	**9 560**	**10 430**	**7 954**	**6 136**	**4 656**	**1 256**	**8 432**	**1 492**	**498**	**236**	**4 902**	**12 114**
Arab	25	8	6	12	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	3	–	8	9	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Belgian	–	–	–	6	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Canadian	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	15	–
Czech	3	25	9	18	7	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	115
Danish	–	33	35	29	24	–	3	7	11	–	–	–	7
Dutch	105	127	156	87	122	66	76	119	54	13	–	179	233
English	238	1 047	840	740	503	282	97	717	104	27	–	305	895
Finnish	–	–	24	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
French (except Basque)	92	186	181	173	159	51	20	177	49	10	–	39	346
French Canadian	–	–	–	5	25	9	5	6	5	–	–	22	–
German	358	1 343	1 160	1 093	638	440	168	884	130	54	6	489	1 539
Greek	6	–	–	19	8	–	–	18	–	–	–	12	–
Hungarian	–	–	31	16	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	9	7
Irish	325	1 014	909	870	717	420	209	1 031	158	60	55	528	1 500
Italian	19	162	101	91	84	7	11	52	–	–	–	36	137
Lithuanian	6	–	34	–	–	–	–	14	4	–	–	–	5
Norwegian	5	64	42	28	16	–	–	91	22	14	–	6	22
Polish	38	42	55	71	40	27	2	29	–	–	–	29	7
Portuguese	–	–	–	13	12	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	7	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	6	19	78	–	12	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Scotch-Irish	27	203	164	136	115	46	20	179	–	–	32	78	115
Scottish	64	82	130	106	94	59	38	16	36	–	–	63	164
Slovak	–	9	21	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–
Subsaharan African	5	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	23	83	46	88	23	41	4	27	12	–	8	–	76
Swiss	–	5	19	8	5	15	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Ukrainian	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
United States or American	88	279	258	388	107	75	56	354	85	54	–	476	1 097
Welsh	2	72	78	20	23	10	9	–	11	–	–	63	10
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	5	–	–	7	64
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Other ancestries	1 220	4 543	5 996	3 656	3 319	2 972	514	4 644	799	260	95	2 494	5 578
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9
Central American	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	12	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.						Remainder of Washington County						
	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**4 285**	**3 918**	**3 670**	**4 228**	**2 712**	**1 368**	**2 632**	**3 408**	**3 246**	**104**	**271**	**2 886**	**1 020**
Ancestry specified	3 796	3 530	3 155	3 651	2 361	1 241	2 258	3 001	2 737	80	240	2 518	903
Single ancestry	2 215	2 209	1 816	2 330	1 400	748	1 504	1 803	1 589	43	155	1 569	559
Multiple ancestry	1 581	1 321	1 339	1 321	961	493	754	1 198	1 148	37	85	949	344
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	489	388	515	577	351	127	374	407	509	24	31	368	117
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**8 570**	**7 836**	**7 340**	**8 456**	**5 424**	**2 736**	**5 264**	**6 816**	**6 492**	**208**	**542**	**5 772**	**2 040**
Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	25	–	2	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	7	7	7	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Czech	23	–	5	–	–	15	–	–	23	–	–	19	–
Danish	16	–	6	8	8	8	28	–	15	–	–	2	4
Dutch	138	126	132	100	128	73	117	210	155	29	4	189	64
English	817	633	519	671	600	231	357	698	501	–	29	382	194
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	136	270	89	196	54	49	151	143	126	–	2	83	33
French Canadian	21	13	25	–	15	–	6	–	8	–	–	–	4
German	1 024	965	896	922	749	210	507	851	688	–	63	718	251
Greek	39	23	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Hungarian	26	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–
Irish	1 080	889	873	1 080	647	299	426	848	748	16	61	689	246
Italian	80	141	97	111	108	30	36	40	19	–	–	385	5
Lithuanian	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	33	42	44	28	2	–	–	21	15	–	4	–	16
Polish	14	35	62	62	12	–	36	32	72	–	2	16	11
Portuguese	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Romanian	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	12	7	3	–	–	–	32	7	–	–	12	–
Scotch-Irish	168	97	113	103	91	97	30	144	96	–	7	80	35
Scottish	67	79	87	97	131	31	16	104	109	–	2	52	18
Slovak	–	8	2	6	12	7	–	12	11	–	–	5	2
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	74	34	25	53	42	16	45	21	55	29	14	18	10
Swiss	8	–	35	7	–	15	–	5	4	–	–	–	–
Ukrainian	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	656	503	609	722	355	430	674	457	540	35	66	282	209
Welsh	22	27	31	21	26	8	27	86	42	–	–	5	9
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	21	17	–	22	10	24	–	–	–	6	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	4 026	3 828	3 591	4 190	2 356	1 187	2 742	3 095	3 163	99	278	2 808	918
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	26	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	26	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.												
	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**714**	**4 697**	**2 424**	**2 739**	**26**	**39**	**3 409**	**2 869**	**3 444**	**3 040**	**72**	**2 194**	**3 024**
Ancestry specified	551	3 890	2 043	2 181	26	39	2 489	2 440	2 628	2 490	45	1 721	2 476
Single ancestry	359	2 388	1 323	1 250	–	39	1 525	1 503	1 619	1 504	35	1 069	1 342
Multiple ancestry	192	1 502	720	931	26	–	964	937	1 009	986	10	652	1 134
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	163	807	381	558	–	–	920	429	816	550	27	473	548
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**1 428**	**9 394**	**4 848**	**5 478**	**52**	**78**	**6 818**	**5 738**	**6 888**	**6 080**	**144**	**4 388**	**6 048**
Arab	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	–	2	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	13	–
Czech	6	2	24	–	–	–	8	5	7	6	–	–	–
Danish	–	18	28	4	18	–	2	11	13	9	–	–	2
Dutch	42	266	53	108	–	–	132	151	180	134	3	105	223
English	128	936	351	412	–	–	515	398	413	388	11	363	497
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	10	232	145	176	–	–	83	159	146	120	–	91	125
French Canadian	–	22	–	22	–	–	5	14	43	21	–	26	2
German	126	1 178	578	607	–	–	538	643	738	763	6	390	664
Greek	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	9	9	–	–	38
Hungarian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	11	–	2	–
Irish	134	1 268	455	683	–	–	689	764	699	748	15	632	760
Italian	27	72	71	30	–	–	29	10	44	34	–	50	27
Lithuanian	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	11	17	15	24	–	–	4	9	9	9	–	6	–
Polish	2	22	–	12	8	–	16	13	48	38	–	19	44
Portuguese	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	2	11	–	4	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	11	–	–	4	10	2	6	–	–	6
Scotch-Irish	16	129	84	115	–	–	148	146	116	51	2	57	85
Scottish	16	79	21	61	18	–	62	25	44	86	2	56	72
Slovak	–	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	10	34	60	35	–	–	24	23	57	69	–	14	40
Swiss	–	27	46	2	–	–	4	6	9	4	–	–	–
Ukrainian	–	19	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7
United States or American	110	291	197	166	–	39	538	324	451	434	7	261	493
Welsh	3	19	42	11	–	–	30	5	7	–	2	34	8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	32	–	11	–	–	12	22	4	15	–	–	5
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	781	4 680	2 625	2 916	8	39	3 932	2 923	3 798	3 082	96	2 233	2 941
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	15
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**113 409**	**113 409**	**42 095**	**29 056**	**2 881**	**3 733**	**4 588**	**6 161**	**4 008**	**5 248**
Native	111 583	111 583	41 113	28 619	2 806	3 699	4 514	6 061	3 922	5 216
Foreign born	1 826	1 826	982	437	75	34	74	100	86	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	330	330	155	129	19	–	2	38	27	–
Persons 5 years and over	**105 523**	**105 523**	**39 338**	**26 774**	**2 721**	**3 499**	**4 276**	**5 531**	**3 613**	**4 879**
In linguistically isolated households	639	639	262	274	46	–	2	72	55	–
Speak a language other than English	3 438	3 438	1 644	879	120	46	140	206	134	44
Do not speak English "very well"	1 223	1 223	509	432	58	7	41	95	63	18
Speak Spanish	1 636	1 636	663	457	72	33	32	112	55	32
Do not speak English "very well"	538	538	130	245	40	7	11	56	42	10
Linguistically isolated	185	185	19	108	33	–	–	26	35	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	585	585	350	175	6	–	24	59	24	4
Do not speak English "very well"	328	328	183	114	6	–	–	24	6	–
Linguistically isolated	258	258	124	124	6	–	–	41	4	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**33 005**	**33 005**	**16 196**	**6 604**	**684**	**912**	**1 248**	**1 227**	**895**	**1 231**
Preprimary school	1 583	1 583	696	438	26	65	66	88	48	69
Public school	873	873	338	259	26	43	23	56	16	38
Elementary or high school	18 247	18 247	5 235	4 903	591	642	929	1 010	628	943
Public school	17 397	17 397	4 946	4 632	556	630	864	954	582	855
College	13 175	13 175	10 265	1 263	67	205	253	129	219	219
Public college	12 784	12 784	10 117	1 176	47	194	242	122	202	208
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**68 196**	**68 196**	**22 789**	**18 367**	**1 852**	**2 471**	**2 930**	**3 800**	**2 339**	**3 439**
Less than 9th grade	8 137	8 137	1 379	2 402	397	288	324	646	305	358
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 112	10 112	2 206	3 059	366	494	379	662	404	591
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 921	20 921	4 690	6 176	614	833	1 085	1 219	693	1 247
Some college, no degree	12 752	12 752	5 303	3 393	234	370	447	628	412	652
Associate degree	2 632	2 632	1 017	794	75	71	98	123	127	193
Bachelor's degree	8 331	8 331	4 569	1 863	131	272	364	379	301	304
Graduate or professional degree	5 311	5 311	3 625	680	35	143	233	143	97	94
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.2	73.2	84.3	70.3	58.8	68.4	76.0	65.6	69.7	72.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.0	20.0	36.0	13.8	9.0	16.8	20.4	13.7	17.0	11.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	263	263	156	425	320	460	225	550	488	367
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 406	1 406	1 132	1 451	1 790	1 478	1 552	1 564	1 356	1 546
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 001	2 001	1 814	2 062	2 127	2 247	2 145	1 949	1 964	2 016
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**105 523**	**105 523**	**39 338**	**26 774**	**2 721**	**3 499**	**4 276**	**5 531**	**3 613**	**4 879**
Same house	47 281	47 281	12 145	12 602	1 692	2 250	2 255	2 185	1 273	2 736
Different house in United States	57 344	57 344	26 650	13 958	985	1 249	2 015	3 305	2 293	2 120
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 106	18 106	8 299	5 996	277	419	750	1 358	917	1 006
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 226	10 226	2 246	1 634	251	242	409	414	298	243
Different MSA/PMSA	15 478	15 478	9 192	3 081	178	349	441	841	546	512
Not in an MSA/PMSA	13 534	13 534	6 913	3 247	279	239	415	692	532	359
Abroad	898	898	543	214	44	–	6	41	47	23
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	73 966	73 966	42 095	29 056	345	325	1 342	6 057	4 008	4 228
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	45 551	45 551	22 998	20 566	157	7	938	4 006	2 995	3 033
Rural population	39 443	39 443	–	–	2 536	3 408	3 246	104	–	1 020
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10 489	10 489	–	–	968	464	806	89	–	433
On farms	4 461	4 461	–	–	184	316	236	–	–	62
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**54 624**	**54 624**	**20 722**	**14 196**	**1 302**	**1 830**	**2 230**	**2 778**	**2 134**	**2 642**
Car, truck, or van	49 952	49 952	18 677	13 535	1 197	1 670	2 131	2 605	2 028	2 527
Drove alone	42 444	42 444	16 063	11 720	999	1 423	1 850	2 236	1 719	2 220
Carpooled	7 508	7 508	2 614	1 815	198	247	281	369	309	307
Public transportation (including taxicab)	218	218	192	15	–	–	–	6	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	207	207	181	15	–	–	–	6	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	1 722	1 722	1 117	159	18	49	7	55	15	11
Other means	532	532	192	122	14	22	15	37	52	5
Worked at home	2 200	2 200	544	365	73	89	77	75	39	99
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.5	13.7	15.4	22.1	25.7	21.1	15.7	14.5	15.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 743	2 743	723	744	90	110	69	174	99	140
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	9 213	9 213	2 541	2 467	295	395	373	457	347	415
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 714	18 714	6 923	5 348	328	529	895	1 057	893	1 020
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 787	6 787	3 219	1 694	127	270	231	337	235	399
All other times	14 967	14 967	6 772	3 578	389	437	585	678	521	569
Worked in MSA of residence	48 988	48 988	19 135	12 038	1 095	1 604	2 105	2 402	1 812	2 248
Fayetteville city	24 267	24 267	14 053	2 353	151	611	1 393	461	420	404
Springdale city (pt.)	15 342	15 342	2 674	8 504	747	678	339	1 685	1 145	1 586
Farmington city	342	342	55	19	5	2	27	–	–	14
West Fork city	244	244	48	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prairie Grove city	783	783	49	12	–	–	–	10	2	–
Remainder of Washington County	8 010	8 010	2 256	1 142	192	313	346	246	245	244
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 636	5 636	1 587	2 158	207	226	125	376	322	394
Springdale city (pt.)	106	106	12	59	–	–	2	14	18	–
Rogers city	1 749	1 749	383	848	60	98	32	169	90	166
Bentonville city	599	599	259	181	23	18	3	35	36	48
Siloam Springs city	414	414	81	97	19	10	8	–	26	26
Remainder of Benton County	1 448	1 448	339	680	52	42	38	99	103	109
Fort Smith city	59	59	33	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	68	68	31	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Sequoyah County, OK	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	171	171	6	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carroll County	8	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madison County	211	211	97	23	29	31	8	–	–	16
Delaware County, OK	16	16	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boone County	15	15	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	765	765	336	221	15	27	34	59	49	29

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**3 700**	**3 548**	**4 085**	**4 806**	**5 254**	**4 037**	**4 288**	**2 940**	–	**207**
Native	3 667	3 482	4 038	4 720	5 083	4 004	4 244	2 924	–	207
Foreign born	33	66	47	86	171	33	44	16	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	9	7	74	5	6	2	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**3 452**	**3 232**	**3 777**	**4 472**	**5 053**	**3 775**	**3 874**	**2 761**	–	**184**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	23	7	102	17	13	2	–	–
Speak a language other than English	76	138	120	156	202	103	129	66	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	16	35	40	38	102	28	61	15	–	–
Speak Spanish	34	56	43	108	25	73	83	47	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	11	18	10	17	–	14	50	13	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2	19	2	18	105	5	6	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	6	75	5	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**967**	**910**	**1 048**	**1 889**	**3 388**	**938**	**865**	**660**	–	**53**
Preprimary school	34	51	54	108	24	33	22	38	–	5
Public school	22	16	32	95	24	25	20	22	–	–
Elementary or high school	726	566	673	613	251	741	658	550	–	31
Public school	693	552	654	572	251	726	602	539	–	26
College	207	293	321	1 168	3 113	164	185	72	–	17
Public college	185	286	294	1 154	3 090	154	185	68	–	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 346**	**2 165**	**2 506**	**2 500**	**1 714**	**2 575**	**2 669**	**1 910**	–	**130**
Less than 9th grade	202	285	272	173	25	410	376	358	–	7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	287	285	367	186	126	527	657	337	–	24
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	853	709	958	512	329	898	827	641	–	46
Some college, no degree	513	437	418	518	473	447	520	347	–	34
Associate degree	86	94	89	108	115	45	64	43	–	–
Bachelor's degree	256	232	243	423	432	151	132	103	–	6
Graduate or professional degree	149	123	159	580	214	97	93	81	–	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.2	73.7	74.5	85.6	91.2	63.6	61.3	63.6	–	76.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	16.4	16.0	40.1	37.7	9.6	8.4	9.6	–	14.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	248	260	328	165	86	431	533	667	–	1 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 506	1 397	1 249	1 188	488	1 494	1 454	1 441	–	3 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 043	1 648	1 879	1 759	2 082	2 080	2 007	2 021	–	2 462
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**3 452**	**3 232**	**3 777**	**4 472**	**5 053**	**3 775**	**3 874**	**2 761**	–	**184**
Same house	1 641	1 524	1 572	1 229	377	2 017	1 713	1 470	–	144
Different house in United States	1 778	1 687	2 181	3 243	4 592	1 749	2 149	1 291	–	40
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	860	520	476	1 170	837	462	945	475	–	40
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	289	493	749	219	257	763	391	255	–	–
Different MSA/PMSA	337	317	509	1 062	1 945	313	385	298	–	–
Not in an MSA/PMSA	292	357	447	792	1 553	211	428	263	–	–
Abroad	33	21	24	–	84	9	12	–	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 292	1 124	2 021	4 806	5 254	1 629	4 288	746	–	207
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 356	749	806	2 829	1 024	1 046	2 771	316	–	7
Rural population	408	2 424	2 064	–	–	2 408	–	2 194	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	123	455	446	–	–	1 029	–	603	–	–
On farms	28	155	210	–	–	151	–	166	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 849**	**1 803**	**2 231**	**2 426**	**2 676**	**1 773**	**1 901**	**1 314**	–	**72**
Car, truck, or van	1 765	1 686	2 130	2 199	2 317	1 680	1 757	1 177	–	72
Drove alone	1 603	1 389	1 724	1 941	2 023	1 478	1 467	972	–	45
Carpooled	162	297	406	258	294	202	290	205	–	27
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	7	–	31	57	–	–	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	7	–	31	57	–	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	15	21	24	115	238	51	71	15	–	–
Other means	3	36	24	15	18	10	26	33	–	–
Worked at home	64	53	53	66	46	32	47	89	–	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.10	–	1.26
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	18.7	18.3	14.8	12.8	18.0	14.9	19.8	–	19.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	106	122	85	108	65	139	91	93	–	–
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	329	388	413	286	254	306	428	338	–	14
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	724	587	921	731	654	653	536	375	–	34
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	249	186	216	385	367	169	198	121	–	17
All other times	377	467	543	850	1 290	474	601	298	–	7
Worked in MSA of residence	1 627	1 612	2 028	2 206	2 474	1 682	1 803	1 234	–	64
Fayetteville city	516	1 046	1 317	1 634	1 903	951	1 378	823	–	29
Springdale city (pt.)	931	251	291	302	265	228	282	172	–	27
Farmington city	4	12	112	–	–	75	10	13	–	–
West Fork city	2	–	3	–	–	2	12	10	–	–
Prairie Grove city	–	–	34	11	–	205	22	6	–	–
Remainder of Washington County	174	303	271	259	306	221	99	210	–	8
Worked outside MSA of residence	222	191	203	220	202	91	98	80	–	8
Springdale city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–
Rogers city	87	61	51	8	73	26	42	15	–	–
Bentonville city	–	21	52	15	36	15	–	–	–	–
Siloam Springs city	2	20	22	32	–	4	–	–	–	8
Remainder of Benton County	65	78	39	52	50	28	33	29	–	–
Fort Smith city	7	–	–	10	23	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	–	–	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sequoyah County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	–	–
Carroll County	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Madison County	–	–	2	9	–	–	8	16	–	–
Delaware County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boone County	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	50	11	34	80	20	8	8	12	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**8 623**	**4 154**	**1 342**	**–**	**67**	**274**	**1 124**	**1 346**	**4 780**	**5 215**
Native	8 464	4 090	1 292	–	67	269	1 087	1 301	4 694	5 044
Foreign born	159	64	50	–	–	5	37	45	86	171
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	74
Persons 5 years and over	**8 038**	**3 870**	**1 274**	**–**	**50**	**243**	**982**	**1 245**	**4 446**	**5 014**
In linguistically isolated households	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	19	7	102
Speak a language other than English	240	101	110	–	–	5	53	61	156	202
Do not speak English "very well"	39	48	23	–	–	–	10	26	38	102
Speak Spanish	117	45	12	–	–	5	26	16	108	25
Do not speak English "very well"	21	17	–	–	–	–	10	3	17	–
Linguistically isolated	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	33	26	24	–	–	–	12	–	18	105
Do not speak English "very well"	13	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	75
Linguistically isolated	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**2 433**	**1 302**	**405**	**–**	**2**	**76**	**360**	**381**	**1 880**	**3 372**
Preprimary school	234	145	22	–	2	9	19	11	108	24
Public school	53	51	5	–	–	8	10	8	95	24
Elementary or high school	1 350	663	277	–	–	39	154	182	613	235
Public school	1 275	634	241	–	–	33	154	179	572	235
College	849	494	106	–	–	28	187	188	1 159	3 113
Public college	801	473	106	–	–	28	187	181	1 145	3 090
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**5 644**	**2 799**	**851**	**–**	**31**	**174**	**599**	**722**	**2 483**	**1 698**
Less than 9th grade	163	101	48	–	7	–	86	26	173	25
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	297	189	63	–	6	4	27	100	186	126
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	939	289	279	–	9	36	125	233	512	321
Some college, no degree	1 334	652	140	–	5	66	164	158	518	473
Associate degree	309	72	12	–	–	7	42	47	108	115
Bachelor's degree	1 509	685	167	–	4	43	94	91	423	424
Graduate or professional degree	1 093	811	142	–	–	18	61	67	563	214
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.8	89.6	87.0	–	58.1	97.7	81.1	82.5	85.5	91.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	46.1	53.4	36.3	–	12.9	35.1	25.9	21.9	39.7	37.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	90	238	99	–	1 154	273	227	314	168	86
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 083	1 423	1 153	–	–	1 633	1 347	1 102	1 211	488
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 885	1 770	2 372	–	2 000	1 316	1 254	2 000	1 759	2 018
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**8 038**	**3 870**	**1 274**	**–**	**50**	**243**	**982**	**1 245**	**4 446**	**5 014**
Same house	2 945	2 108	636	–	9	123	357	285	1 229	338
Different house in United States	4 969	1 750	638	–	41	116	604	945	3 217	4 592
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 811	754	246	–	14	57	228	239	1 170	837
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	308	85	94	–	6	8	74	170	219	257
Different MSA/PMSA	1 718	567	186	–	10	22	184	278	1 062	1 945
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 132	344	112	–	11	29	118	258	766	1 553
Abroad	124	12	–	–	–	4	21	15	–	84
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	8 623	4 154	1 342	–	67	274	1 124	1 346	4 780	5 215
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 525	3 155	938	–	11	259	749	266	2 803	985
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**4 164**	**2 034**	**696**	**–**	**35**	**167**	**549**	**814**	**2 409**	**2 668**
Car, truck, or van	4 030	1 890	677	–	33	151	512	785	2 182	2 309
Drove alone	3 580	1 662	587	–	18	127	446	621	1 924	2 015
Carpooled	450	228	90	–	15	24	66	164	258	294
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	31	57
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	31	57
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	24	38	–	–	2	8	7	11	115	238
Other means	12	34	3	–	–	–	17	7	15	18
Worked at home	98	72	16	–	–	8	6	11	66	46
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.08	–	1.29	1.11	1.07	1.12	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	12.2	14.8	–	14.5	12.5	14.0	15.9	14.8	12.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	101	46	10	–	2	12	23	43	108	65
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	466	195	87	–	11	11	84	82	286	254
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 953	828	309	–	3	64	182	314	714	646
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	753	447	122	–	7	38	72	89	385	367
All other times	793	446	152	–	12	34	182	275	850	1 290
Worked in MSA of residence	3 848	1 920	649	–	33	153	478	734	2 198	2 466
Fayetteville city	2 323	1 668	544	–	12	92	341	574	1 626	1 903
Springdale city (pt.)	666	147	63	–	15	32	63	104	302	265
Farmington city	8	–	6	–	–	4	–	3	–	–
West Fork city	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Prairie Grove city	11	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
Remainder of Washington County	827	100	36	–	6	25	74	50	259	298
Worked outside MSA of residence	316	114	47	–	2	14	71	80	211	202
Springdale city (pt.)	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rogers city	75	41	7	–	2	6	6	16	8	73
Bentonville city	82	6	–	–	–	–	21	29	15	36
Siloam Springs city	–	6	8	–	–	–	6	6	32	–
Remainder of Benton County	62	27	9	–	–	5	38	10	43	50
Fort Smith city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	23
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	–
Sequoyah County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carroll County	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Madison County	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–
Delaware County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boone County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	52	29	23	–	–	–	–	14	80	20

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**3 977**	**3 068**	**2 328**	**628**	**4 216**	**746**	**249**	**118**	**2 451**
Native	3 933	2 867	2 258	622	4 172	746	249	118	2 362
Foreign born	44	201	70	6	44	–	–	–	89
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	36	12	–	6	–	7	–	24
Persons 5 years and over	**3 641**	**2 948**	**2 322**	**566**	**3 802**	**713**	**245**	**100**	**2 154**
In linguistically isolated households	–	66	23	–	13	–	7	–	65
Speak a language other than English	122	285	144	31	129	5	7	–	137
Do not speak English "very well"	4	99	59	–	61	–	7	–	86
Speak Spanish	89	63	38	31	83	5	–	–	85
Do not speak English "very well"	4	8	–	–	50	–	–	–	46
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	25
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	79	47	–	6	–	–	–	40
Do not speak English "very well"	–	16	47	–	–	–	–	–	40
Linguistically isolated	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	40
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 334**	**1 144**	**2 255**	**162**	**852**	**185**	**34**	**49**	**502**
Preprimary school	72	–	6	–	20	19	5	20	77
Public school	39	–	6	–	20	19	5	13	31
Elementary or high school	605	145	5	139	649	148	23	29	346
Public school	575	140	5	136	593	148	23	29	325
College	657	999	2 244	23	183	18	6	–	79
Public college	644	977	2 244	23	183	18	6	–	74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**2 356**	**1 690**	**142**	**361**	**2 619**	**490**	**191**	**45**	**1 388**
Less than 9th grade	42	195	–	25	365	116	17	–	276
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	133	207	7	102	641	94	28	–	277
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	467	386	11	106	812	119	44	11	547
Some college, no degree	568	418	63	69	516	125	21	22	156
Associate degree	137	54	18	10	62	24	32	–	28
Bachelor's degree	620	322	24	21	130	6	49	6	70
Graduate or professional degree	389	108	19	28	93	6	–	6	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.6	76.2	95.1	64.8	61.6	57.1	76.4	100.0	60.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.8	25.4	30.3	13.6	8.5	2.4	25.7	26.7	7.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	101	331	–	1 000	537	654	–	–	622
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 394	462	1 933	1 262	1 446	1 250	704	–	1 523
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 471	1 495	–	1 741	1 976	1 919	1 556	3 909	2 465
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**3 641**	**2 948**	**2 322**	**566**	**3 802**	**713**	**245**	**100**	**2 154**
Same house	1 113	527	118	225	1 684	304	94	55	864
Different house in United States	2 507	2 251	2 124	341	2 106	409	151	45	1 238
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	861	710	74	160	941	157	54	–	618
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	264	214	63	32	372	80	38	–	142
Different MSA/PMSA	786	745	1 132	95	382	80	8	45	244
Not in an MSA/PMSA	596	582	855	54	411	92	51	–	234
Abroad	21	170	80	–	12	–	–	–	52
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 977	3 068	2 328	628	4 216	746	249	118	2 451
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 882	937	65	372	2 728	316	127	–	1 249
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**2 213**	**1 617**	**800**	**276**	**1 868**	**340**	**163**	**35**	**1 179**
Car, truck, or van	2 076	1 310	341	266	1 733	310	151	35	1 101
Drove alone	1 707	1 055	297	253	1 455	271	125	35	950
Carpooled	369	255	44	13	278	39	26	–	151
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	48	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	37	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	63	222	324	3	62	–	–	–	42
Other means	7	8	31	6	26	8	8	–	9
Worked at home	61	29	61	1	47	22	4	–	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.12	1.07	1.03	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.00	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	14.1	8.5	17.2	15.0	15.0	18.4	13.4	13.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	91	59	–	42	91	30	7	–	69
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	331	154	43	35	414	74	61	11	227
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	830	338	26	66	530	86	41	12	326
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	355	245	79	32	196	15	18	–	83
All other times	545	792	591	100	590	113	32	12	447
Worked in MSA of residence	1 964	1 510	761	258	1 770	329	132	35	986
Fayetteville city	1 306	1 212	674	168	1 349	232	29	18	115
Springdale city (pt.)	353	212	30	65	280	50	83	17	773
Farmington city	–	10	–	7	10	7	–	–	–
West Fork city	–	8	–	2	12	10	–	–	–
Prairie Grove city	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Washington County	305	68	57	16	97	30	20	–	98
Worked outside MSA of residence	249	107	39	18	98	11	31	–	193
Springdale city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	8
Rogers city	73	26	–	8	42	–	5	–	70
Bentonville city	42	18	–	10	–	–	–	–	27
Siloam Springs city	15	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
Remainder of Benton County	50	–	7	–	33	5	–	–	88
Fort Smith city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sequoyah County, OK	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Carroll County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madison County	26	7	–	–	8	–	7	–	–
Delaware County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boone County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	43	42	25	–	8	–	–	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**6 057**	**4 285**	**3 918**	**3 670**	**4 228**	**2 712**	**1 368**	**2 632**	**3 408**
Native	5 957	4 177	3 897	3 586	4 204	2 701	1 368	2 557	3 374
Foreign born	100	108	21	84	24	11	–	75	34
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	38	19	14	27	–	–	–	12	–
Persons 5 years and over	**5 456**	**4 068**	**3 673**	**3 310**	**3 906**	**2 565**	**1 297**	**2 476**	**3 215**
In linguistically isolated households	72	61	14	55	–	–	–	39	–
Speak a language other than English	206	205	119	132	30	43	–	113	46
Do not speak English "very well"	95	106	58	63	12	5	–	51	7
Speak Spanish	112	119	42	55	25	19	–	72	33
Do not speak English "very well"	56	58	31	42	7	5	–	40	7
Linguistically isolated	26	22	–	35	–	–	–	33	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	59	49	5	22	–	–	–	6	–
Do not speak English "very well"	24	44	–	6	–	–	–	6	–
Linguistically isolated	41	39	–	4	–	–	–	6	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 227**	**1 032**	**866**	**837**	**1 024**	**742**	**291**	**650**	**810**
Preprimary school	88	82	26	43	69	17	11	21	40
Public school	56	65	18	13	38	9	11	21	30
Elementary or high school	1 010	743	575	579	773	578	247	568	582
Public school	954	700	550	535	714	555	247	533	575
College	129	207	265	215	182	147	33	61	188
Public college	122	207	240	198	171	125	33	41	177
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**3 743**	**2 805**	**2 685**	**2 130**	**2 734**	**1 730**	**916**	**1 661**	**2 296**
Less than 9th grade	631	374	341	258	243	132	130	380	281
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	645	568	359	355	444	228	155	338	470
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 202	842	961	631	971	657	310	570	776
Some college, no degree	620	526	518	392	561	360	217	213	314
Associate degree	123	109	130	114	176	72	10	43	71
Bachelor's degree	379	300	253	283	259	189	75	82	260
Graduate or professional degree	143	86	123	97	80	92	19	35	124
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.9	66.4	73.9	71.2	74.9	79.2	68.9	56.8	67.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	13.8	14.0	17.8	12.4	16.2	10.3	7.0	16.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	550	292	250	469	440	195	679	343	411
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 552	1 289	1 459	1 284	1 602	1 454	1 211	1 939	1 433
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 949	2 039	2 011	1 901	1 927	2 238	2 395	2 201	2 133
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**5 456**	**4 068**	**3 673**	**3 310**	**3 906**	**2 565**	**1 297**	**2 476**	**3 215**
Same house	2 153	2 021	2 127	1 186	2 139	1 247	716	1 598	2 051
Different house in United States	3 262	2 003	1 546	2 077	1 760	1 295	581	834	1 164
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 332	737	794	832	864	638	127	223	379
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	414	316	94	260	125	197	48	213	242
Different MSA/PMSA	824	362	247	516	460	234	141	170	304
Not in an MSA/PMSA	692	588	411	469	311	226	265	228	239
Abroad	41	44	–	47	7	23	–	44	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	6 057	4 285	3 918	3 670	4 228	2 712	1 368	96	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 006	3 210	3 183	2 764	3 033	1 926	1 068	30	–
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 536	3 408
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	968	464
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	316
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**2 726**	**2 114**	**1 950**	**1 951**	**2 152**	**1 358**	**568**	**1 139**	**1 723**
Car, truck, or van	2 553	2 027	1 894	1 857	2 066	1 320	531	1 046	1 563
Drove alone	2 184	1 710	1 633	1 596	1 834	1 209	444	874	1 343
Carpooled	369	317	261	261	232	111	87	172	220
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	55	31	8	11	8	4	–	18	49
Other means	37	–	4	52	2	–	10	6	22
Worked at home	75	56	37	31	76	32	27	69	89
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	17.3	15.5	14.4	15.1	15.3	13.9	22.6	26.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	165	127	83	75	102	69	47	83	110
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	449	454	358	299	286	251	71	234	370
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 039	771	722	861	879	552	145	287	483
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	329	246	246	216	353	169	34	109	253
All other times	669	460	504	469	456	285	244	357	418
Worked in MSA of residence	2 358	1 780	1 612	1 649	1 819	1 176	491	963	1 505
Fayetteville city	452	348	325	380	343	294	49	122	564
Springdale city (pt.)	1 650	1 288	1 128	1 056	1 318	781	410	664	634
Farmington city	–	5	–	–	14	–	–	5	2
West Fork city	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Prairie Grove city	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Washington County	246	133	159	211	144	99	32	172	305
Worked outside MSA of residence	368	334	338	302	333	182	77	176	218
Springdale city (pt.)	14	–	19	18	–	–	–	–	–
Rogers city	169	118	148	84	146	75	33	55	98
Bentonville city	35	15	19	34	33	–	18	23	18
Siloam Springs city	–	14	19	24	21	–	–	–	2
Remainder of Benton County	91	136	96	95	101	47	26	52	42
Fort Smith city	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	–
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Sequoyah County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carroll County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madison County	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	22	31
Delaware County, OK	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boone County	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	59	25	29	47	16	45	–	15	27

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**3 246**	**104**	**271**	**2 886**	**1 020**	**714**	**4 697**	**2 424**	**2 739**
Native	3 222	104	269	2 883	1 012	697	4 644	2 395	2 737
Foreign born	24	–	2	3	8	17	53	29	2
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	2	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	2
Persons 5 years and over	**3 002**	**75**	**253**	**2 674**	**973**	**644**	**4 381**	**2 250**	**2 532**
In linguistically isolated households	2	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	4
Speak a language other than English	30	–	2	68	14	28	87	85	59
Do not speak English "very well"	18	–	–	24	6	11	20	25	14
Speak Spanish	20	–	–	23	7	10	39	30	27
Do not speak English "very well"	11	–	–	4	3	6	14	8	7
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	2	–	4	2	12	7	2
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**843**	**–**	**56**	**737**	**207**	**149**	**1 163**	**550**	**667**
Preprimary school	44	–	3	61	–	8	44	32	43
Public school	18	–	3	31	–	5	32	6	24
Elementary or high school	652	–	49	534	170	109	980	412	491
Public school	623	–	47	520	141	105	938	398	475
College	147	–	4	142	37	32	139	106	133
Public college	136	–	4	132	37	32	124	99	113
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**2 079**	**57**	**178**	**1 811**	**705**	**442**	**2 956**	**1 566**	**1 784**
Less than 9th grade	276	15	40	276	115	70	573	199	246
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	316	17	43	353	147	55	429	258	267
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	806	17	53	657	276	160	1 142	584	725
Some college, no degree	307	8	15	257	91	87	455	273	260
Associate degree	86	–	13	97	17	7	100	52	42
Bachelor's degree	197	–	14	87	45	24	178	138	152
Graduate or professional degree	91	–	–	84	14	39	79	62	92
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.5	43.9	53.4	65.3	62.8	71.7	66.1	70.8	71.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	–	7.9	9.4	8.4	14.3	8.7	12.8	13.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	292	–	222	581	151	447	352	293	346
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 669	2 000	2 522	1 806	1 266	1 608	1 961	1 426	1 337
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 020	–	2 810	2 385	2 607	1 525	2 458	1 766	1 826
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**3 002**	**75**	**253**	**2 674**	**973**	**644**	**4 381**	**2 250**	**2 532**
Same house	1 619	32	78	1 389	597	271	2 462	1 167	1 287
Different house in United States	1 377	43	175	1 285	360	367	1 915	1 083	1 236
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	504	26	71	380	142	165	163	292	237
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	315	–	32	341	118	84	956	419	579
Different MSA/PMSA	255	17	20	305	52	81	371	133	231
Not in an MSA/PMSA	303	–	52	259	48	37	425	239	189
Abroad	6	–	–	–	16	6	4	–	9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	–	–	271	–	–	306	–	–	675
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	220	–	–	171	–	–	540
Rural population	3 246	104	–	2 886	1 020	408	4 697	2 424	2 064
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	806	89	–	575	433	123	1 697	455	446
On farms	236	–	–	321	62	28	1 025	155	210
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**1 534**	**52**	**148**	**1 453**	**490**	**324**	**2 059**	**1 254**	**1 417**
Car, truck, or van	1 454	52	138	1 288	461	294	1 740	1 174	1 345
Drove alone	1 263	52	105	1 163	386	267	1 404	943	1 103
Carpooled	191	–	33	125	75	27	336	231	242
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	7	–	2	36	3	3	67	14	13
Other means	12	–	–	16	3	3	26	19	17
Worked at home	61	–	8	113	23	24	218	47	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.00	1.14	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.12	1.12	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.9	17.4	15.3	20.2	18.2	16.4	23.8	20.7	19.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	59	9	22	107	38	25	140	99	42
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	286	8	37	236	129	67	474	304	331
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	586	18	29	477	141	108	573	405	607
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	109	8	12	184	46	42	184	114	127
All other times	433	9	40	336	113	58	470	285	268
Worked in MSA of residence	1 456	44	130	1 236	429	298	1 784	1 134	1 294
Fayetteville city	849	9	28	232	61	130	552	705	743
Springdale city (pt.)	276	35	74	674	268	118	184	188	187
Farmington city	21	–	–	–	–	–	22	12	109
West Fork city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prairie Grove city	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	–	34
Remainder of Washington County	310	–	28	330	100	50	801	229	221
Worked outside MSA of residence	78	8	18	217	61	26	275	120	123
Springdale city (pt.)	2	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
Rogers city	25	–	4	88	20	6	24	55	35
Bentonville city	3	–	2	38	15	–	18	–	23
Siloam Springs city	–	–	2	18	5	2	132	14	16
Remainder of Benton County	29	8	8	28	8	13	17	40	29
Fort Smith city	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Sequoyah County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	–	–	–	9	–	–	48	–	–
Carroll County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madison County	8	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Delaware County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Boone County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	11	–	2	10	13	5	22	11	20

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**26**	**39**	**3 409**	**2 869**	**3 444**	**3 040**	**72**	**2 194**	**3 024**
Native	26	39	3 382	2 836	3 433	2 989	72	2 178	3 002
Foreign born	–	–	27	33	11	51	–	16	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	5	13	–	–	–	2	–
Persons 5 years and over	**26**	**39**	**3 209**	**2 712**	**3 233**	**2 821**	**72**	**2 048**	**2 776**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	17	23	–	–	–	2	–
Speak a language other than English	–	–	72	87	27	49	–	61	87
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	28	35	7	4	–	15	17
Speak Spanish	–	–	42	54	20	28	–	42	69
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	14	14	5	–	–	13	17
Linguistically isolated	–	–	13	12	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	5	14	–	4	–	–	2
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	5	14	–	4	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**9**	**16**	**776**	**678**	**970**	**722**	**13**	**475**	**714**
Preprimary school	–	–	33	16	29	13	2	19	41
Public school	–	–	25	16	27	13	–	3	22
Elementary or high school	–	16	602	572	758	603	9	402	600
Public school	–	16	590	566	749	551	9	391	592
College	9	–	141	90	183	106	2	54	73
Public college	9	–	131	73	169	96	2	50	66
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**17**	**16**	**2 214**	**1 847**	**2 098**	**1 949**	**50**	**1 420**	**1 894**
Less than 9th grade	–	–	385	343	316	293	11	242	295
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	–	–	425	403	314	390	16	243	363
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	–	8	792	698	827	750	15	522	677
Some college, no degree	–	–	378	230	341	292	4	222	309
Associate degree	–	–	35	42	78	50	2	19	67
Bachelor's degree	–	8	130	99	127	121	2	97	138
Graduate or professional degree	17	–	69	32	95	53	–	75	45
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	100.0	63.4	59.6	70.0	65.0	46.0	65.8	65.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	50.0	9.0	7.1	10.6	8.9	4.0	12.1	9.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	–	–	347	373	366	399	–	673	263
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	–	–	1 570	1 653	1 933	1 680	2 000	1 506	1 826
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	–	3 000	2 123	1 976	2 313	1 960	3 000	2 039	1 975
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**26**	**39**	**3 209**	**2 712**	**3 233**	**2 821**	**72**	**2 048**	**2 776**
Same house	–	39	1 792	1 693	1 768	1 758	29	1 166	1 738
Different house in United States	26	–	1 408	1 007	1 443	1 063	43	882	1 025
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	–	–	302	101	212	101	4	318	191
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	–	–	731	516	757	418	19	175	431
Different MSA/PMSA	–	–	218	199	218	231	3	218	179
Not in an MSA/PMSA	26	–	157	191	256	313	17	171	224
Abroad	–	–	9	12	22	–	–	–	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	26	39	1 001	–	329	–	72	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	26	39	674	–	244	–	43	–	–
Rural population	–	–	2 408	2 869	3 115	3 040	–	2 194	3 024
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	1 029	995	1 092	301	–	603	413
On farms	–	–	151	420	195	611	–	166	381
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**17**	**8**	**1 497**	**1 286**	**1 617**	**1 325**	**33**	**974**	**1 356**
Car, truck, or van	17	8	1 414	1 107	1 532	1 056	24	867	1 160
Drove alone	17	8	1 225	861	1 258	795	12	701	881
Carpooled	–	–	189	246	274	261	12	166	279
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	–	48	32	10	77	9	15	43
Other means	–	–	4	5	12	36	–	25	12
Worked at home	–	–	31	142	62	154	–	67	141
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.13	1.10	1.15	1.33	1.12	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	2.0	18.1	23.6	23.9	32.6	9.4	21.5	28.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	–	–	97	111	109	83	–	63	79
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	–	–	271	289	372	246	14	264	273
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17	8	587	375	569	419	6	289	459
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	–	–	137	123	155	65	2	106	98
All other times	–	–	374	246	350	358	11	185	306
Worked in MSA of residence	8	8	1 424	1 151	1 518	1 195	33	905	1 300
Fayetteville city	8	–	783	361	973	446	29	591	675
Springdale city (pt.)	–	–	163	101	186	122	2	122	166
Farmington city	–	–	68	–	6	4	–	6	13
West Fork city	–	–	–	–	114	15	–	–	59
Prairie Grove city	–	–	205	165	35	52	–	6	–
Remainder of Washington County	–	8	205	524	204	556	2	180	387
Worked outside MSA of residence	9	–	73	135	99	130	–	69	56
Springdale city (pt.)	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–
Rogers city	–	–	18	11	36	20	–	15	8
Bentonville city	–	–	5	6	8	–	–	–	–
Siloam Springs city	–	–	4	23	2	16	–	–	–
Remainder of Benton County	9	–	28	28	17	39	–	24	10
Fort Smith city	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6
Remainder of Sebastian County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crawford County	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	19
Sequoyah County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adair County, OK	–	–	5	51	–	36	–	–	–
Carroll County	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madison County	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	16	–
Delaware County, OK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boone County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Worked elsewhere	–	–	8	16	17	13	–	12	6

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**88 376**	**88 376**	**34 331**	**22 198**	**2 185**	**2 914**	**3 424**	**4 597**	**3 057**	**3 990**
In labor force	58 029	58 029	22 105	14 947	1 421	1 927	2 319	3 003	2 258	2 768
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.7	65.7	64.4	67.3	65.0	66.1	67.7	65.3	73.9	69.4
Civilian labor force	57 916	57 916	22 058	14 915	1 421	1 920	2 319	2 981	2 255	2 768
Employed	55 567	55 567	21 133	14 379	1 324	1 859	2 276	2 818	2 160	2 674
Unemployed	2 349	2 349	925	536	97	61	43	163	95	94
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	6.8	3.2	1.9	5.5	4.2	3.4
Not in labor force	30 347	30 347	12 226	7 251	764	987	1 105	1 594	799	1 222
Institutionalized persons	765	765	471	216	–	14	–	4	–	103
Enrolled in school	7 371	7 371	5 282	790	78	127	186	136	129	132
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10 703	10 703	3 149	3 147	261	393	397	664	283	447
Females 16 years and over	**45 118**	**45 118**	**17 282**	**11 688**	**1 088**	**1 432**	**1 782**	**2 435**	**1 524**	**2 108**
In labor force	26 174	26 174	10 147	6 698	621	819	1 016	1 326	964	1 232
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.0	58.0	58.7	57.3	57.1	57.2	57.0	54.5	63.3	58.4
Civilian labor force	26 167	26 167	10 147	6 698	621	812	1 016	1 326	964	1 232
Employed	25 042	25 042	9 732	6 443	560	789	979	1 244	926	1 183
Unemployed	1 125	1 125	415	255	61	23	37	82	38	49
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	9.8	2.8	3.6	6.2	3.9	4.0
With own children under 6 years	6 539	6 539	2 251	1 918	146	239	238	490	271	386
In labor force	4 280	4 280	1 464	1 266	82	156	159	298	189	262
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 832	7 832	2 312	2 143	204	264	481	385	267	396
In labor force	6 277	6 277	1 777	1 734	174	224	367	330	209	323
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**9 378**	**9 378**	**3 210**	**2 725**	**191**	**281**	**348**	**723**	**431**	**467**
All parents present in household in labor force	5 778	5 778	1 964	1 725	115	178	222	436	294	313
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**17 495**	**17 495**	**4 963**	**4 722**	**566**	**614**	**928**	**931**	**620**	**929**
All parents present in household in labor force	12 605	12 605	3 448	3 396	413	427	648	676	402	640
Persons 16 to 19 years	**8 037**	**8 037**	**3 844**	**1 770**	**181**	**233**	**276**	**297**	**273**	**353**
Not enrolled in school	1 711	1 711	560	504	78	54	61	83	84	103
Unemployed or not in labor force	570	570	213	156	31	13	23	49	20	26
Not high school graduate	794	794	260	250	40	21	45	49	52	22
Employed	402	402	104	133	29	13	27	13	39	8
Unemployed	79	79	20	32	–	–	–	14	4	2
Not in labor force	313	313	136	85	11	8	18	22	9	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**55 567**	**55 567**	**21 133**	**14 379**	**1 324**	**1 859**	**2 276**	**2 818**	**2 160**	**2 674**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 894	5 894	2 678	1 686	149	171	211	264	288	287
Professional specialty occupations	7 247	7 247	4 350	1 356	95	213	238	308	140	262
Technicians and related support occupations	1 816	1 816	869	479	25	41	81	109	111	74
Sales occupations	6 997	6 997	2 992	2 005	100	253	277	393	275	306
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 679	7 679	2 990	2 141	133	199	361	271	359	453
Private household occupations	182	182	67	49	–	–	9	15	16	4
Protective service occupations	522	522	185	168	8	2	37	37	29	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 046	6 046	2 565	1 383	105	147	273	275	194	350
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 511	2 511	330	303	118	140	64	61	47	75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 418	6 418	1 532	1 839	273	330	284	382	320	312
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 603	4 603	1 258	1 175	109	129	199	341	144	211
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 776	2 776	603	834	104	172	111	150	127	176
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 876	2 876	714	961	105	62	131	212	110	132
Construction	2 668	2 668	654	682	112	138	134	149	157	114
Manufacturing	11 829	11 829	3 187	3 480	448	350	479	784	511	490
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 271	4 271	1 226	1 514	93	161	210	252	217	336
Wholesale and retail trade	12 513	12 513	5 149	3 578	213	390	432	657	506	650
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 575	2 575	1 188	680	49	100	156	178	112	104
Business and repair services	1 952	1 952	579	624	73	84	61	142	87	91
Professional and related services	13 814	13 814	7 552	2 676	173	389	571	418	369	627
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**55 567**	**55 567**	**21 133**	**14 379**	**1 324**	**1 859**	**2 276**	**2 818**	**2 160**	**2 674**
Private wage and salary workers	42 186	42 186	15 381	12 055	1 086	1 346	1 750	2 360	1 855	2 181
Government workers	8 350	8 350	4 455	1 311	80	215	318	286	179	287
Local government workers	2 558	2 558	1 087	595	47	51	114	132	62	129
Self-employed workers	4 653	4 653	1 199	962	150	289	203	172	108	196
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**65 773**	**65 773**	**26 916**	**16 096**	**1 519**	**2 107**	**2 538**	**3 366**	**2 434**	**2 859**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	50 273	50 273	19 057	13 028	1 262	1 685	2 054	2 658	2 047	2 339
50 to 52 weeks	34 681	34 681	12 027	9 409	890	1 307	1 578	1 826	1 404	1 888
40 to 49 weeks	5 618	5 618	2 093	1 610	158	140	165	365	262	211
27 to 39 weeks	2 818	2 818	1 050	718	69	84	95	205	120	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 460	7 460	3 600	1 551	193	234	196	260	174	277
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**75 309**	**75 309**	**30 099**	**18 414**	**1 912**	**2 431**	**2 975**	**3 812**	**2 721**	**3 387**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 516	2 516	735	726	103	21	139	218	115	74
With a mobility limitation	1 448	1 448	396	393	49	18	105	114	70	27
In labor force	241	241	67	78	6	3	12	18	11	17
With a self-care limitation	1 730	1 730	538	526	78	15	88	155	77	60
With a work disability	6 906	6 906	1 895	1 869	292	198	285	451	261	288
In labor force	2 873	2 873	914	714	115	55	117	132	97	130
Prevented from working	3 409	3 409	789	972	160	115	147	261	116	127
No work disability	68 403	68 403	28 204	16 545	1 620	2 233	2 690	3 361	2 460	3 099
In labor force	53 644	53 644	20 633	13 823	1 294	1 796	2 156	2 754	2 108	2 589
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**12 189**	**12 189**	**3 714**	**3 536**	**273**	**462**	**449**	**759**	**333**	**500**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 704	2 704	846	747	54	79	97	169	81	91
With a mobility limitation	2 236	2 236	734	620	33	69	77	116	80	79
With a self-care limitation	1 530	1 530	477	420	42	46	56	125	19	66
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 173	3 173	916	964	106	120	102	248	83	164
Mean family income (dollars)	19 837	19 837	25 487	20 548	24 192	22 110	21 283	13 984	17 860	14 821
1 worker	8 037	8 037	2 503	2 102	262	280	377	466	283	361
Mean family income (dollars)	31 243	31 243	38 892	28 503	24 338	45 770	53 693	19 697	41 249	26 007
2 or more workers	19 211	19 211	6 177	5 324	479	769	904	1 095	732	1 027
Mean family income (dollars)	40 604	40 604	42 251	40 483	36 482	44 037	47 390	40 158	40 491	45 434

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**2 762**	**2 718**	**3 155**	**3 862**	**4 841**	**3 098**	**3 274**	**2 241**	–	**158**
In labor force	1 961	1 874	2 339	2 593	2 899	1 907	2 092	1 442	–	72
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.0	68.9	74.1	67.1	59.9	61.6	63.9	64.3	–	45.6
Civilian labor force	1 954	1 855	2 330	2 577	2 899	1 904	2 092	1 436	–	72
Employed	1 901	1 821	2 253	2 459	2 759	1 804	1 959	1 333	–	72
Unemployed	53	34	77	118	140	100	133	103	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	1.8	3.3	4.6	4.8	5.3	6.4	7.2	–	–
Not in labor force	801	844	816	1 269	1 942	1 191	1 182	799	–	86
Institutionalized persons	–	–	8	–	–	64	97	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	120	190	151	704	1 595	113	86	88	–	20
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	406	242	221	288	96	572	450	303	–	43
Females 16 years and over	**1 435**	**1 401**	**1 584**	**1 854**	**2 301**	**1 675**	**1 730**	**1 144**	–	**84**
In labor force	921	882	1 051	1 102	1 309	894	986	640	–	37
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.2	63.0	66.4	59.4	56.9	53.4	57.0	55.9	–	44.0
Civilian labor force	921	882	1 051	1 102	1 309	894	986	640	–	37
Employed	895	870	1 022	1 086	1 235	854	909	591	–	37
Unemployed	26	12	29	16	74	40	77	49	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.5	5.7	4.5	7.8	7.7	–	–
With own children under 6 years	212	240	252	277	129	219	249	163	–	22
In labor force	166	150	180	193	64	167	153	105	–	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	349	269	342	216	113	323	283	239	–	15
In labor force	288	224	313	178	101	255	215	197	–	15
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**293**	**364**	**342**	**408**	**208**	**327**	**438**	**244**	–	**28**
All parents present in household in labor force	206	244	230	262	75	226	276	169	–	10
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**676**	**539**	**683**	**542**	**216**	**695**	**609**	**500**	–	**26**
All parents present in household in labor force	541	416	587	412	136	501	431	383	–	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	**224**	**242**	**229**	**320**	**575**	**267**	**248**	**170**	–	**18**
Not enrolled in school	37	78	55	77	96	78	111	52	–	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	16	25	19	47	17	27	23	–	8
Not high school graduate	17	18	44	20	63	38	55	13	–	8
Employed	5	6	19	10	16	26	45	1	–	–
Unemployed	2	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	–
Not in labor force	10	12	25	10	38	12	10	10	–	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 901**	**1 821**	**2 253**	**2 459**	**2 759**	**1 804**	**1 959**	**1 333**	–	**72**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	243	158	180	225	215	144	177	59	–	23
Professional specialty occupations	228	228	207	558	444	130	131	135	–	14
Technicians and related support occupations	78	21	109	98	117	45	95	42	–	–
Sales occupations	270	215	251	222	577	243	196	88	–	–
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	342	254	404	424	421	270	232	184	–	–
Private household occupations	16	19	–	10	11	–	14	4	–	–
Protective service occupations	32	6	13	17	16	23	6	17	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	147	179	263	329	391	234	274	166	–	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	56	44	108	16	65	69	32	76	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	224	297	303	196	184	209	215	187	–	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	106	214	176	194	127	216	333	226	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	72	122	102	61	125	88	121	77	–	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	64	137	109	66	133	133	72	–	7
Construction	46	151	124	71	64	94	92	51	–	8
Manufacturing	432	465	508	424	307	477	565	408	–	13
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	165	128	171	119	129	123	176	77	–	6
Wholesale and retail trade	414	449	433	526	1 018	404	459	173	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115	39	115	87	141	76	39	51	–	9
Business and repair services	55	27	102	104	55	61	38	58	–	–
Professional and related services	488	395	552	931	831	350	437	331	–	36
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 901**	**1 821**	**2 253**	**2 459**	**2 759**	**1 804**	**1 959**	**1 333**	–	**72**
Private wage and salary workers	1 504	1 427	1 669	1 699	2 164	1 397	1 582	921	–	36
Government workers	259	259	369	557	515	252	289	256	–	14
Local government workers	79	67	109	133	73	110	85	89	–	–
Self-employed workers	129	121	204	177	63	145	83	144	–	22
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 068**	**2 095**	**2 507**	**3 075**	**4 199**	**2 035**	**2 300**	**1 551**	–	**97**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 649	1 566	1 929	2 302	2 642	1 632	1 822	1 332	–	84
50 to 52 weeks	1 312	1 054	1 440	1 346	1 235	1 242	1 273	917	–	64
40 to 49 weeks	104	187	230	350	175	181	257	166	–	10
27 to 39 weeks	118	80	49	176	163	71	77	108	–	10
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	257	274	307	367	610	168	229	106	–	13
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 286**	**2 395**	**2 860**	**3 474**	**4 703**	**2 418**	**2 680**	**1 892**	–	**115**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	121	97	60	78	76	142	96	–	–
With a mobility limitation	34	88	68	60	14	44	102	62	–	–
In labor force	21	6	17	14	7	7	–	12	–	–
With a self-care limitation	18	52	62	42	71	42	87	50	–	–
With a work disability	165	275	273	193	182	249	391	249	–	8
In labor force	97	93	118	90	102	111	151	80	–	8
Prevented from working	56	164	146	92	50	129	220	160	–	–
No work disability	2 121	2 120	2 587	3 281	4 521	2 169	2 289	1 643	–	107
In labor force	1 801	1 711	2 155	2 426	2 767	1 756	1 894	1 321	–	64
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**469**	**304**	**278**	**372**	**138**	**613**	**497**	**343**	–	**43**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92	78	71	119	35	132	164	92	–	7
With a mobility limitation	66	52	48	105	35	115	159	83	–	7
With a self-care limitation	69	67	32	68	14	51	114	56	–	7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	108	95	89	86	25	161	169	84	–	9
Mean family income (dollars)	27 866	11 801	13 869	35 514	17 209	14 667	13 280	14 958	–	63 740
1 worker	203	245	330	304	190	302	263	254	–	31
Mean family income (dollars)	22 933	23 168	34 482	30 549	26 902	37 275	16 032	20 975	–	40 454
2 or more workers	759	693	798	687	421	696	711	517	–	31
Mean family income (dollars)	43 397	34 044	36 752	44 237	20 367	36 214	27 611	35 256	–	27 552

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**6 741**	**3 196**	**1 005**	–	**50**	**192**	**842**	**1 092**	**3 836**	**4 825**
In labor force	4 356	2 157	720	–	38	167	569	845	2 576	2 891
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.6	67.5	71.6	–	76.0	87.0	67.6	77.4	67.2	59.9
Civilian labor force	4 338	2 157	720	–	38	167	556	845	2 560	2 891
Employed	4 206	2 073	720	–	37	167	554	823	2 442	2 751
Unemployed	132	84	–	–	1	–	2	22	118	140
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.9	–	–	2.6	–	.4	2.6	4.6	4.8
Not in labor force	2 385	1 039	285	–	12	25	273	247	1 260	1 934
Institutionalized persons	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Enrolled in school	337	215	66	–	–	14	105	81	695	1 595
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	939	494	100	–	7	5	77	19	288	96
Females 16 years and over	**3 502**	**1 684**	**538**	–	**21**	**92**	**454**	**550**	**1 836**	**2 293**
In labor force	1 922	999	331	–	15	82	281	401	1 093	1 309
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.9	59.3	61.5	–	71.4	89.1	61.9	72.9	59.5	57.1
Civilian labor force	1 922	999	331	–	15	82	281	401	1 093	1 309
Employed	1 885	959	331	–	14	82	281	388	1 077	1 235
Unemployed	37	40	–	–	1	–	–	13	16	74
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	4.0	–	–	6.7	–	–	3.2	1.5	5.7
With own children under 6 years	532	283	54	–	8	23	106	115	277	121
In labor force	307	222	39	–	5	17	73	86	193	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	603	276	164	–	–	21	75	107	216	113
In labor force	410	232	123	–	–	21	51	87	178	101
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**731**	**341**	**76**	–	**17**	**42**	**148**	**123**	**408**	**201**
All parents present in household in labor force	400	248	59	–	9	33	106	84	262	75
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**1 341**	**661**	**288**	–	–	**41**	**152**	**200**	**542**	**200**
All parents present in household in labor force	812	498	198	–	–	39	102	148	412	136
Persons 16 to 19 years	**437**	**192**	**78**	–	**6**	**12**	**70**	**104**	**320**	**575**
Not enrolled in school	47	16	16	–	6	3	25	20	77	96
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	7	5	–	4	–	10	19	19	47
Not high school graduate	27	4	16	–	6	–	6	19	20	63
Employed	–	4	11	–	2	–	–	–	10	16
Unemployed	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	9
Not in labor force	23	–	5	–	3	–	6	19	10	38
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 206**	**2 073**	**720**	–	**37**	**167**	**554**	**823**	**2 442**	**2 751**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	857	350	80	–	1	15	53	55	217	215
Professional specialty occupations	1 166	706	112	–	–	35	127	86	558	436
Technicians and related support occupations	206	67	13	–	–	7	21	61	98	117
Sales occupations	724	236	142	–	–	27	84	112	222	577
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	511	201	147	–	6	43	101	148	415	421
Private household occupations	9	–	5	–	–	2	5	–	10	11
Protective service occupations	14	6	20	–	–	–	–	7	17	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	272	163	62	–	8	19	63	106	329	391
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41	28	–	–	–	2	11	21	16	65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	231	124	78	–	6	6	53	90	196	184
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62	101	21	–	11	9	16	65	194	127
Transportation and material moving occupations	63	41	29	–	–	–	6	25	61	125
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	50	11	–	5	2	14	47	109	66
Construction	81	87	48	–	–	5	38	33	71	64
Manufacturing	468	216	79	–	17	15	99	178	415	307
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	240	103	81	–	–	5	52	44	119	129
Wholesale and retail trade	950	379	134	–	9	55	136	201	526	1 018
Finance, insurance, and real estate	418	124	68	–	–	5	6	40	87	141
Business and repair services	142	88	27	–	2	7	8	10	104	55
Professional and related services	1 649	926	233	–	7	69	168	252	923	831
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 206**	**2 073**	**720**	–	**37**	**167**	**554**	**823**	**2 442**	**2 751**
Private wage and salary workers	3 024	1 173	520	–	37	120	424	622	1 690	2 164
Government workers	904	669	136	–	–	32	105	156	549	507
Local government workers	279	179	44	–	–	1	36	24	133	73
Self-employed workers	258	211	64	–	–	15	25	45	177	63
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**4 831**	**2 427**	**779**	–	**38**	**190**	**676**	**914**	**3 058**	**4 191**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 725	1 796	629	–	36	129	469	667	2 285	2 634
50 to 52 weeks	2 800	1 230	497	–	26	104	331	472	1 329	1 227
40 to 49 weeks	356	321	37	–	3	3	47	94	350	175
27 to 39 weeks	190	81	21	–	2	18	13	14	176	163
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	513	308	86	–	–	40	95	165	367	610
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**5 541**	**2 598**	**892**	–	**43**	**182**	**720**	**1 045**	**3 448**	**4 687**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	121	59	39	–	2	8	15	20	60	78
With a mobility limitation	78	22	16	–	2	8	7	14	60	14
In labor force	16	5	–	–	–	8	–	5	14	7
With a self-care limitation	90	48	32	–	2	8	8	6	42	71
With a work disability	308	115	92	–	2	17	59	71	185	182
In labor force	163	51	31	–	–	17	28	18	82	102
Prevented from working	117	33	54	–	2	–	25	53	92	50
No work disability	5 233	2 483	800	–	41	165	661	974	3 263	4 505
In labor force	4 082	2 002	676	–	38	145	507	807	2 417	2 759
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**1 040**	**598**	**113**	–	**7**	**10**	**109**	**39**	**372**	**138**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	161	143	26	–	5	–	22	9	119	35
With a mobility limitation	120	134	21	–	5	–	11	4	105	35
With a self-care limitation	73	88	9	–	2	–	11	9	68	14
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	255	102	33	–	–	–	28	24	86	25
Mean family income (dollars)	34 583	29 319	29 805	–	–	–	11 199	3 328	35 514	17 209
1 worker	643	358	78	–	8	5	91	84	304	182
Mean family income (dollars)	49 579	61 684	144 076	–	8 873	24 872	22 504	18 119	30 549	26 879
2 or more workers	1 507	744	303	–	10	75	214	248	679	421
Mean family income (dollars)	56 722	57 640	53 083	–	28 348	37 527	30 154	29 819	44 204	20 367

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**3 013**	**2 835**	**2 322**	**429**	**3 211**	**584**	**217**	**45**	**1 777**
In labor force	2 308	1 815	860	304	2 052	375	163	35	1 256
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.6	64.0	37.0	70.9	63.9	64.2	75.1	77.8	70.7
Civilian labor force	2 308	1 815	860	304	2 052	375	163	35	1 256
Employed	2 267	1 675	800	279	1 923	344	163	35	1 186
Unemployed	41	140	60	25	129	31	–	–	70
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	7.7	7.0	8.2	6.3	8.3	–	–	5.6
Not in labor force	705	1 020	1 462	125	1 159	209	54	10	521
Institutionalized persons	8	216	–	–	97	–	–	–	23
Enrolled in school	239	355	1 445	8	86	21	–	–	37
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	220	259	–	64	430	108	24	–	208
Females 16 years and over	**1 623**	**1 233**	**1 109**	**244**	**1 698**	**321**	**96**	**22**	**884**
In labor force	1 133	767	484	154	969	170	67	12	519
Percent of females 16 years and over	69.8	62.2	43.6	63.1	57.1	53.0	69.8	54.5	58.7
Civilian labor force	1 133	767	484	154	969	170	67	12	519
Employed	1 113	696	435	144	894	161	67	12	473
Unemployed	20	71	49	10	75	9	–	–	46
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	9.3	10.1	6.5	7.7	5.3	–	–	8.9
With own children under 6 years	269	97	6	52	247	39	4	16	223
In labor force	159	64	6	47	151	25	4	6	149
With own children 6 to 17 years only	278	75	–	41	275	53	14	6	154
In labor force	209	63	–	29	210	48	6	6	137
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**390**	**137**	**6**	**77**	**436**	**49**	**4**	**36**	**328**
All parents present in household in labor force	201	91	6	69	274	37	4	12	197
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**587**	**109**	**–**	**116**	**597**	**103**	**28**	**37**	**386**
All parents present in household in labor force	392	92	–	86	423	94	18	16	274
Persons 16 to 19 years	**197**	**215**	**1 314**	**29**	**239**	**38**	**9**	**–**	**132**
Not enrolled in school	62	65	–	10	106	3	9	–	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	31	–	–	27	3	4	–	15
Not high school graduate	10	22	–	7	52	–	–	–	25
Employed	4	8	–	7	42	–	–	–	10
Unemployed	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Not in labor force	–	14	–	–	10	–	–	–	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 267**	**1 675**	**800**	**279**	**1 923**	**344**	**163**	**35**	**1 186**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	354	184	68	23	175	8	21	–	104
Professional specialty occupations	528	272	133	19	131	27	33	18	55
Technicians and related support occupations	70	94	12	5	93	5	13	–	6
Sales occupations	327	162	111	56	189	23	11	6	121
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	352	155	173	34	230	53	9	11	180
Private household occupations	–	11	–	–	14	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	31	–	68	–	6	–	8	–	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	244	368	148	47	272	65	4	–	136
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	29	54	12	9	32	10	6	–	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	96	163	25	39	208	25	29	–	219
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	91	128	–	18	324	91	15	–	142
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	17	–	29	118	25	14	–	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	93	67	50	–	131	12	–	–	92
Construction	31	88	–	2	92	6	–	–	58
Manufacturing	304	337	13	58	547	121	73	12	390
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	185	51	7	16	173	15	11	–	129
Wholesale and retail trade	485	455	197	112	448	44	5	6	322
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123	73	25	15	39	15	6	–	32
Business and repair services	56	18	–	5	38	19	–	11	81
Professional and related services	913	502	458	49	433	103	50	6	137
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 267**	**1 675**	**800**	**279**	**1 923**	**344**	**163**	**35**	**1 186**
Private wage and salary workers	1 664	1 330	544	240	1 552	241	129	12	1 058
Government workers	477	276	256	31	287	56	26	17	49
Local government workers	126	49	37	8	85	13	20	–	32
Self-employed workers	126	60	–	7	79	47	8	6	79
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 544**	**2 203**	**2 008**	**309**	**2 255**	**396**	**193**	**35**	**1 293**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 876	1 440	920	249	1 790	328	178	23	1 078
50 to 52 weeks	1 430	798	41	181	1 253	244	122	23	738
40 to 49 weeks	156	161	42	36	247	55	18	–	185
27 to 39 weeks	115	104	41	12	77	13	18	–	49
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	308	438	370	32	223	32	15	6	88
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 713**	**2 330**	**2 322**	**360**	**2 639**	**464**	**193**	**45**	**1 528**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	58	15	5	142	37	–	–	61
With a mobility limitation	20	27	–	1	102	25	–	–	36
In labor force	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	6
With a self-care limitation	71	37	15	4	87	17	–	–	55
With a work disability	166	205	28	11	389	57	32	10	204
In labor force	102	99	28	8	149	28	14	–	106
Prevented from working	38	73	–	3	220	29	18	10	92
No work disability	2 547	2 125	2 294	349	2 250	407	161	35	1 324
In labor force	2 134	1 686	832	291	1 858	335	149	35	1 132
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**292**	**289**	**–**	**69**	**475**	**120**	**24**	**–**	**226**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	75	–	13	157	28	12	–	85
With a mobility limitation	46	56	–	11	157	22	7	–	69
With a self-care limitation	32	38	–	4	107	15	12	–	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	72	59	12	31	167	13	–	–	83
Mean family income (dollars)	28 433	14 564	8 000	25 113	13 321	7 375	–	–	14 474
1 worker	237	114	–	42	255	71	10	11	210
Mean family income (dollars)	25 176	8 557	–	15 697	16 170	17 248	9 530	56 801	29 938
2 or more workers	684	302	22	104	699	134	53	12	413
Mean family income (dollars)	36 676	22 431	34 653	40 346	27 543	30 413	45 659	41 414	32 201

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**4 522**	**3 378**	**3 171**	**2 806**	**3 148**	**2 051**	**1 083**	**1 968**	**2 711**
In labor force	2 951	2 211	1 994	2 063	2 243	1 441	590	1 258	1 820
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	65.5	62.9	73.5	71.3	70.3	54.5	63.9	67.1
Civilian labor force	2 929	2 211	1 994	2 060	2 243	1 434	590	1 258	1 813
Employed	2 766	2 140	1 959	1 973	2 176	1 406	575	1 161	1 752
Unemployed	163	71	35	87	67	28	15	97	61
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	3.2	1.8	4.2	3.0	2.0	2.5	7.7	3.4
Not in labor force	1 571	1 167	1 177	743	905	610	493	710	891
Institutionalized persons	4	–	66	–	103	–	20	–	14
Enrolled in school	136	159	107	126	101	102	22	78	107
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	649	542	565	262	303	323	271	237	350
Females 16 years and over	**2 394**	**1 798**	**1 736**	**1 399**	**1 672**	**1 072**	**615**	**992**	**1 326**
In labor force	1 301	1 028	939	879	1 002	663	288	554	770
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.3	57.2	54.1	62.8	59.9	61.8	46.8	55.8	58.1
Civilian labor force	1 301	1 028	939	879	1 002	663	288	554	763
Employed	1 219	998	926	847	964	656	281	493	740
Unemployed	82	30	13	32	38	7	7	61	23
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	2.9	1.4	3.6	3.8	1.1	2.4	11.0	3.0
With own children under 6 years	474	213	180	247	352	127	82	142	201
In labor force	290	143	104	172	234	104	60	78	144
With own children 6 to 17 years only	385	371	287	250	318	280	78	190	243
In labor force	330	285	221	196	274	229	50	168	203
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**694**	**306**	**293**	**391**	**413**	**167**	**93**	**187**	**217**
All parents present in household in labor force	428	203	157	266	280	119	59	111	156
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**931**	**699**	**544**	**577**	**772**	**531**	**217**	**538**	**551**
All parents present in household in labor force	676	544	384	372	569	424	119	395	395
Persons 16 to 19 years	**297**	**292**	**230**	**261**	**266**	**198**	**85**	**172**	**215**
Not enrolled in school	83	87	60	77	81	27	30	69	46
Unemployed or not in labor force	49	14	17	16	21	9	11	27	5
Not high school graduate	49	54	20	45	20	13	24	40	13
Employed	13	40	9	36	8	4	13	29	13
Unemployed	14	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	22	6	11	6	12	9	11	11	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 766**	**2 140**	**1 959**	**1 973**	**2 176**	**1 406**	**575**	**1 161**	**1 752**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	264	248	234	277	251	204	83	128	148
Professional specialty occupations	308	140	247	135	233	155	32	62	181
Technicians and related support occupations	109	33	75	100	52	67	24	12	41
Sales occupations	384	373	310	268	253	207	72	89	247
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	271	285	328	331	397	243	86	124	188
Private household occupations	15	–	5	16	–	13	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	37	12	20	26	23	24	–	–	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	267	181	150	167	293	100	85	101	139
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	43	37	45	43	35	8	112	140
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	382	265	161	290	239	179	75	244	322
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	315	225	94	114	143	65	62	94	129
Transportation and material moving occupations	150	142	114	112	139	48	27	90	160
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	203	193	184	92	110	66	21	105	55
Construction	149	80	92	151	83	32	37	112	130
Manufacturing	749	533	416	440	346	338	183	375	325
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	252	279	204	205	266	132	36	82	155
Wholesale and retail trade	648	619	523	481	552	296	126	208	384
Finance, insurance, and real estate	178	89	71	107	84	88	25	43	91
Business and repair services	142	101	63	74	84	40	28	73	73
Professional and related services	418	264	432	340	561	363	105	123	347
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 766**	**2 140**	**1 959**	**1 973**	**2 176**	**1 406**	**575**	**1 161**	**1 752**
Private wage and salary workers	2 308	1 875	1 593	1 683	1 785	1 145	467	957	1 298
Government workers	286	124	186	172	242	173	36	54	184
Local government workers	132	43	117	57	104	62	28	27	51
Self-employed workers	172	131	171	100	144	79	72	142	261
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**3 306**	**2 356**	**2 219**	**2 230**	**2 278**	**1 482**	**704**	**1 326**	**1 975**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 598	1 931	1 698	1 878	1 873	1 187	584	1 084	1 578
50 to 52 weeks	1 782	1 377	1 192	1 274	1 536	967	398	768	1 220
40 to 49 weeks	365	246	221	255	159	80	81	140	130
27 to 39 weeks	189	74	124	109	43	74	38	51	74
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	260	266	300	144	210	189	73	178	215
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 752**	**2 808**	**2 446**	**2 500**	**2 709**	**1 673**	**760**	**1 719**	**2 271**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	218	188	47	107	60	23	22	103	21
With a mobility limitation	114	95	41	64	15	15	13	49	18
In labor force	18	9	7	11	14	13	–	6	3
With a self-care limitation	155	143	31	69	56	8	9	78	15
With a work disability	451	283	222	241	218	96	112	260	180
In labor force	132	93	85	88	105	57	34	101	47
Prevented from working	261	177	126	105	93	27	63	142	105
No work disability	3 301	2 525	2 224	2 259	2 491	1 577	648	1 459	2 091
In labor force	2 702	2 090	1 815	1 931	2 109	1 336	524	1 145	1 697
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**744**	**570**	**659**	**303**	**336**	**371**	**303**	**249**	**419**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	169	102	101	75	58	69	76	42	72
With a mobility limitation	116	95	82	74	55	52	70	26	62
With a self-care limitation	125	54	51	17	39	46	41	30	39
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	241	178	133	78	109	89	53	106	111
Mean family income (dollars)	14 080	18 228	38 548	17 506	15 167	31 455	19 325	24 192	18 734
1 worker	466	295	341	259	288	126	96	252	238
Mean family income (dollars)	19 697	27 842	30 223	43 427	27 160	25 239	30 824	24 926	45 952
2 or more workers	1 077	774	707	671	836	568	213	426	726
Mean family income (dollars)	40 439	39 446	38 078	41 092	46 627	44 402	30 693	35 341	44 784

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**2 419**	**75**	**201**	**2 120**	**842**	**519**	**3 443**	**1 876**	**2 063**
In labor force	1 599	52	157	1 507	525	353	2 191	1 305	1 494
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.1	69.3	78.1	71.1	62.4	68.0	63.6	69.6	72.4
Civilian labor force	1 599	52	157	1 507	525	353	2 190	1 299	1 485
Employed	1 556	52	150	1 470	498	328	2 103	1 267	1 430
Unemployed	43	–	7	37	27	25	87	32	55
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	–	4.5	2.5	5.1	7.1	4.0	2.5	3.7
Not in labor force	820	23	44	613	317	166	1 252	571	569
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	120	–	3	60	31	4	141	85	70
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	297	15	14	243	144	78	622	165	202
Females 16 years and over	**1 244**	**41**	**104**	**1 048**	**436**	**271**	**1 735**	**947**	**1 034**
In labor force	685	25	70	661	230	176	982	601	650
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.1	61.0	67.3	63.1	52.8	64.9	56.6	63.5	62.9
Civilian labor force	685	25	70	661	230	176	982	601	650
Employed	648	25	65	649	219	157	929	589	634
Unemployed	37	–	5	12	11	19	53	12	16
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	–	7.1	1.8	4.8	10.8	5.4	2.0	2.5
With own children under 6 years	184	16	16	212	34	62	271	134	137
In labor force	120	8	12	135	28	45	172	77	94
With own children 6 to 17 years only	317	–	17	207	78	48	381	194	235
In labor force	244	–	13	156	49	38	296	173	226
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**272**	**29**	**23**	**252**	**54**	**84**	**426**	**216**	**219**
All parents present in household in labor force	163	8	19	154	33	54	232	138	146
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**640**	**–**	**43**	**542**	**157**	**104**	**955**	**387**	**483**
All parents present in household in labor force	450	–	30	393	71	78	652	314	439
Persons 16 to 19 years	**198**	**–**	**6**	**153**	**87**	**14**	**274**	**172**	**125**
Not enrolled in school	45	–	1	44	22	7	59	53	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	–	–	16	5	3	12	6	6
Not high school graduate	29	–	1	21	2	4	18	12	25
Employed	16	–	1	8	–	1	8	6	19
Unemployed	–	–	–	8	2	2	–	–	–
Not in labor force	13	–	–	5	–	1	10	6	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 556**	**52**	**150**	**1 470**	**498**	**328**	**2 103**	**1 267**	**1 430**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	131	–	10	93	36	24	160	105	125
Professional specialty occupations	126	–	5	108	29	38	132	101	121
Technicians and related support occupations	68	–	11	16	22	4	31	–	48
Sales occupations	135	9	7	169	53	36	189	131	139
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	214	–	22	186	56	56	283	153	256
Private household occupations	4	–	–	2	4	1	4	14	–
Protective service occupations	17	–	3	28	9	8	6	6	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	211	8	19	136	57	28	171	116	157
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	64	–	2	165	32	19	390	33	87
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	206	–	24	234	73	39	294	244	213
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	178	26	19	117	68	32	194	198	111
Transportation and material moving occupations	82	–	15	105	37	24	143	116	77
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	120	9	13	111	22	19	106	50	90
Construction	86	–	6	103	31	9	127	113	91
Manufacturing	400	35	54	350	144	79	492	366	330
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	129	–	12	112	70	28	131	76	127
Wholesale and retail trade	298	9	16	374	98	63	431	313	232
Finance, insurance, and real estate	88	–	5	61	20	22	60	33	75
Business and repair services	34	–	11	18	7	8	67	19	92
Professional and related services	338	–	22	212	66	56	322	227	300
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 556**	**52**	**150**	**1 470**	**498**	**328**	**2 103**	**1 267**	**1 430**
Private wage and salary workers	1 230	52	135	1 176	396	239	1 443	1 003	1 047
Government workers	182	–	7	117	45	54	247	154	213
Local government workers	70	–	5	26	25	16	105	31	85
Self-employed workers	139	–	8	154	52	35	380	96	159
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 759**	**60**	**166**	**1 593**	**581**	**396**	**2 365**	**1 419**	**1 593**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 425	60	133	1 259	466	333	1 843	1 097	1 262
50 to 52 weeks	1 081	44	104	924	352	241	1 287	723	968
40 to 49 weeks	128	–	4	151	52	21	169	140	136
27 to 39 weeks	74	16	9	57	21	26	133	67	35
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	110	–	30	193	67	28	280	179	142
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 083**	**60**	**178**	**1 862**	**678**	**431**	**2 758**	**1 675**	**1 815**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	–	6	76	14	13	160	106	77
With a mobility limitation	89	–	4	53	12	11	73	81	54
In labor force	12	–	–	5	3	–	9	6	12
With a self-care limitation	56	–	6	51	4	–	124	44	56
With a work disability	193	–	18	252	70	52	316	216	202
In labor force	86	–	9	112	25	23	102	65	100
Prevented from working	93	–	9	130	34	29	179	139	93
No work disability	1 890	60	160	1 610	608	379	2 442	1 459	1 613
In labor force	1 480	52	139	1 380	480	320	2 026	1 204	1 348
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**336**	**15**	**23**	**258**	**164**	**88**	**684**	**195**	**239**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	71	–	1	73	33	23	185	56	62
With a mobility limitation	56	–	1	69	24	14	132	41	44
With a self-care limitation	47	–	–	44	27	23	98	56	23
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	69	7	5	84	55	19	149	67	65
Mean family income (dollars)	17 208	10 668	23 389	10 607	14 136	11 054	14 731	12 052	17 761
1 worker	299	–	16	249	73	72	378	154	246
Mean family income (dollars)	30 115	–	22 183	26 118	21 462	18 762	22 065	23 561	40 070
2 or more workers	601	18	51	480	191	116	803	479	550
Mean family income (dollars)	44 519	23 341	34 973	56 933	40 214	42 272	37 484	35 782	39 878

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**26**	**16**	**2 669**	**2 164**	**2 499**	**2 300**	**63**	**1 657**	**2 216**
In labor force	17	8	1 603	1 381	1 678	1 460	40	1 067	1 462
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	50.0	60.1	63.8	67.1	63.5	63.5	64.4	66.0
Civilian labor force	17	8	1 600	1 379	1 678	1 460	40	1 061	1 462
Employed	17	8	1 525	1 308	1 639	1 383	36	989	1 383
Unemployed	–	–	75	71	39	77	4	72	79
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–	4.7	5.1	2.3	5.3	10.0	6.8	5.4
Not in labor force	9	8	1 066	783	821	840	23	590	754
Institutionalized persons	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	9	–	105	68	156	107	–	67	88
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	–	–	508	352	300	374	20	195	291
Females 16 years and over	**18**	**8**	**1 431**	**1 139**	**1 257**	**1 171**	**32**	**823**	**1 091**
In labor force	9	–	740	663	770	609	17	470	647
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.0	–	51.7	58.2	61.3	52.0	53.1	57.1	59.3
Civilian labor force	9	–	740	663	770	609	17	470	647
Employed	9	–	710	621	751	576	15	430	607
Unemployed	–	–	30	42	19	33	2	40	40
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–	4.1	6.3	2.5	5.4	11.8	8.5	6.2
With own children under 6 years	–	8	167	142	166	147	2	124	205
In labor force	–	–	120	105	124	83	2	80	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	–	–	282	275	293	213	8	186	210
In labor force	–	–	226	247	232	171	5	149	170
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**–**	**7**	**250**	**193**	**275**	**235**	**2**	**195**	**307**
All parents present in household in labor force	–	–	157	142	209	98	2	132	135
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**–**	**16**	**579**	**558**	**724**	**554**	**12**	**397**	**570**
All parents present in household in labor force	–	–	415	448	580	369	8	289	435
Persons 16 to 19 years	**–**	**–**	**238**	**146**	**174**	**164**	**9**	**132**	**144**
Not enrolled in school	–	–	68	61	37	21	5	49	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	–	17	21	20	10	–	20	15
Not high school graduate	–	–	31	33	22	5	3	13	12
Employed	–	–	19	28	6	5	3	1	2
Unemployed	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	8
Not in labor force	–	–	12	–	16	–	–	10	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**17**	**8**	**1 525**	**1 308**	**1 639**	**1 383**	**36**	**989**	**1 383**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	–	121	63	98	87	2	51	140
Professional specialty occupations	–	8	111	60	140	112	–	108	99
Technicians and related support occupations	–	–	40	12	52	43	2	37	29
Sales occupations	–	–	187	116	179	105	7	65	137
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9	–	236	142	199	174	2	131	117
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	6	9	–	4	18
Protective service occupations	–	–	23	20	22	2	–	17	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	–	–	187	134	220	190	2	101	121
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–	60	182	81	211	–	66	234
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	–	170	240	206	204	7	162	165
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	–	–	198	172	209	104	9	135	177
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	–	59	84	135	91	3	52	66
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	–	133	83	92	51	2	60	80
Construction	–	–	92	73	129	108	–	45	77
Manufacturing	9	–	419	383	428	290	18	287	378
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	–	–	107	94	120	128	3	62	95
Wholesale and retail trade	–	–	292	211	328	205	11	129	184
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	–	61	29	34	16	–	36	33
Business and repair services	–	–	56	40	52	72	–	39	88
Professional and related services	8	–	301	205	356	265	4	228	206
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**17**	**8**	**1 525**	**1 308**	**1 639**	**1 383**	**36**	**989**	**1 383**
Private wage and salary workers	9	–	1 157	943	1 196	862	30	680	897
Government workers	8	8	221	176	295	223	2	200	194
Local government workers	–	–	102	63	87	68	–	76	39
Self-employed workers	–	–	138	173	137	256	4	97	261
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**17**	**8**	**1 726**	**1 547**	**1 826**	**1 631**	**45**	**1 155**	**1 573**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	17	8	1 383	1 249	1 480	1 212	32	1 004	1 263
50 to 52 weeks	17	8	1 061	892	1 051	880	20	673	931
40 to 49 weeks	–	–	145	128	188	151	10	111	111
27 to 39 weeks	–	–	59	87	110	63	–	95	73
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	–	–	136	133	157	200	6	74	181
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**26**	**16**	**2 058**	**1 780**	**2 158**	**1 905**	**41**	**1 428**	**1 854**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–	71	86	38	80	–	59	45
With a mobility limitation	–	–	43	53	25	50	–	37	7
In labor force	–	–	7	1	6	20	–	6	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	38	64	17	37	–	33	41
With a work disability	8	–	238	228	258	249	2	192	208
In labor force	8	–	103	59	105	155	2	52	91
Prevented from working	–	–	126	152	113	82	–	131	91
No work disability	18	16	1 820	1 552	1 900	1 656	39	1 236	1 646
In labor force	9	8	1 465	1 290	1 535	1 284	36	986	1 304
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**–**	**–**	**544**	**382**	**341**	**395**	**22**	**223**	**362**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–	119	71	72	123	7	64	37
With a mobility limitation	–	–	104	67	51	91	2	61	37
With a self-care limitation	–	–	47	43	44	54	7	41	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	–	–	130	65	104	98	2	71	86
Mean family income (dollars)	–	–	12 176	14 448	16 586	11 264	9 884	16 347	13 947
1 worker	–	8	260	257	280	225	8	183	234
Mean family income (dollars)	–	27 413	40 761	20 154	19 305	24 045	11 631	22 421	21 379
2 or more workers	8	–	592	521	615	572	12	383	566
Mean family income (dollars)	47 041	–	35 488	36 212	35 473	42 285	31 584	36 950	30 275

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**43 655**	**43 655**	**17 009**	**11 107**	**1 062**	**1 376**	**1 660**	**2 354**	**1 634**	**1 821**
Less than $5,000	3 437	3 437	1 941	461	61	50	60	117	43	60
$5,000 to $9,999	4 844	4 844	2 124	1 027	94	97	112	229	168	105
$10,000 to $14,999	5 329	5 329	2 139	1 308	109	132	200	338	156	141
$15,000 to $24,999	9 901	9 901	3 446	2 703	264	310	333	578	489	401
$25,000 to $34,999	7 959	7 959	2 499	2 397	258	224	362	550	382	353
$35,000 to $49,999	6 435	6 435	2 272	1 865	162	258	248	315	209	490
$50,000 to $74,999	3 825	3 825	1 669	876	77	204	221	136	109	216
$75,000 to $99,999	964	964	449	247	17	43	61	64	35	29
$100,000 or more	961	961	470	223	20	58	63	27	43	26
Median (dollars)	23 124	23 124	21 202	25 205	25 090	28 816	28 298	23 893	24 137	31 310
Mean (dollars)	30 010	30 010	29 617	30 870	28 423	38 338	42 009	28 546	32 654	34 645
Families	**30 421**	**30 421**	**9 596**	**8 390**	**847**	**1 169**	**1 383**	**1 809**	**1 098**	**1 552**
Median income (dollars)	28 270	28 270	30 353	29 154	27 521	32 986	30 924	25 649	27 528	34 199
Males 15 years and over, with income	41 200	41 200	16 060	10 187	1 033	1 404	1 606	2 143	1 476	1 840
Median income (dollars)	15 554	15 554	12 858	17 517	17 043	16 835	18 944	16 882	17 676	19 528
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.9	51.9	46.0	56.5	56.6	59.8	63.4	53.6	60.6	62.2
Median income (dollars)	21 677	21 677	22 432	22 494	19 560	23 523	24 345	21 762	20 608	26 566
Females 15 years and over, with income	39 012	39 012	15 381	10 160	863	1 207	1 504	2 169	1 341	1 728
Median income (dollars)	8 507	8 507	7 598	9 389	9 048	10 283	8 698	7 556	9 340	10 166
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	33.9	30.0	35.9	35.3	38.8	36.9	31.3	38.0	42.9
Median income (dollars)	15 145	15 145	16 163	15 417	14 469	16 212	13 574	14 931	14 444	16 116
Per capita income (dollars)	11 625	11 625	12 184	11 851	10 405	13 967	15 101	10 938	13 216	12 134
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**43 655**	**43 655**	**17 009**	**11 107**	**1 062**	**1 376**	**1 660**	**2 354**	**1 634**	**1 821**
With earnings	36 276	36 276	14 499	9 002	873	1 150	1 422	1 918	1 434	1 544
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 453	29 453	28 460	31 465	28 279	35 398	39 356	29 495	32 965	34 878
With Social Security income	10 595	10 595	3 089	3 044	295	397	397	699	323	422
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 096	7 096	7 106	7 309	7 623	7 280	7 472	7 755	6 493	6 722
With public assistance income	1 961	1 961	708	501	28	37	100	133	48	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 105	3 105	3 057	2 988	2 141	3 259	4 347	1 778	3 582	3 374
With retirement income	5 197	5 197	1 842	1 377	93	227	241	243	114	214
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 024	9 024	11 072	7 192	12 394	12 880	10 604	6 833	7 492	6 289
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**35 965**	**35 965**	**39 775**	**35 191**	**31 188**	**42 201**	**47 182**	**31 299**	**38 976**	**37 681**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 472	35 472	38 510	35 055	28 335	39 401	49 349	30 134	38 372	39 830
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 427	36 427	40 975	35 326	33 669	44 421	44 823	32 445	39 652	35 469
Married-couple families (dollars)	**39 018**	**39 018**	**45 178**	**37 865**	**32 556**	**43 664**	**51 472**	**34 435**	**43 843**	**39 018**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 677	39 677	44 868	38 941	30 828	41 039	54 997	34 821	46 176	41 818
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 433	38 433	45 465	36 881	33 944	45 816	47 687	34 099	41 700	36 133
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 285**	**17 285**	**16 544**	**18 384**	**12 807**	**23 685**	**15 466**	**14 632**	**15 480**	**21 616**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 439	14 439	13 689	16 157	10 749	8 188	11 983	12 514	14 595	18 907
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 295	21 295	20 196	22 121	17 153	28 656	20 209	19 602	18 671	25 145
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**30 421**	**30 421**	**9 596**	**8 390**	**847**	**1 169**	**1 383**	**1 809**	**1 098**	**1 552**
Householder worked in 1989	25 079	25 079	8 055	6 969	651	939	1 193	1 470	989	1 294
With related children under 18 years	15 431	15 431	4 865	4 386	420	536	757	960	600	813
With related children under 5 years	6 175	6 175	2 190	1 796	172	218	228	436	291	344
Married-couple families	**25 880**	**25 880**	**7 723**	**7 095**	**725**	**1 090**	**1 209**	**1 510**	**896**	**1 409**
Householder worked in 1989	21 519	21 519	6 630	5 905	545	884	1 065	1 231	809	1 183
With related children under 18 years	12 633	12 633	3 801	3 525	346	510	655	724	448	737
With related children under 5 years	5 223	5 223	1 784	1 503	136	209	199	346	224	318
Female householder, no husband present	**3 473**	**3 473**	**1 518**	**1 055**	**28**	**70**	**137**	**241**	**152**	**99**
Householder worked in 1989	2 632	2 632	1 111	855	22	46	99	203	134	70
With related children under 18 years	2 246	2 246	944	738	22	17	81	205	120	60
With related children under 5 years	750	750	344	231	14	9	24	72	51	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**17 579**	**17 579**	**10 370**	**3 294**	**342**	**240**	**326**	**715**	**673**	**321**
Nonfamily householder	13 234	13 234	7 413	2 717	215	207	277	545	536	269
65 years and over	4 071	4 071	1 457	1 115	82	117	140	186	106	108
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**108 933**	**108 933**	**38 196**	**28 725**	**2 881**	**3 705**	**4 577**	**6 141**	**3 976**	**5 123**
Persons under 18 years	27 609	27 609	8 502	7 582	792	918	1 307	1 701	1 060	1 414
Related children under 18 years	27 368	27 368	8 406	7 549	767	916	1 296	1 691	1 058	1 410
Related children 5 to 17 years	19 556	19 556	5 663	5 289	607	689	995	1 066	673	1 044
Persons 65 years and over	12 177	12 177	3 702	3 536	273	462	449	759	333	500
Persons 75 years and over	5 118	5 118	1 644	1 495	139	155	192	356	136	203
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**2 988**	**2 988**	**1 048**	**589**	**80**	**64**	**103**	**217**	**83**	**67**
Percent below poverty level	9.8	9.8	10.9	7.0	9.4	5.5	7.4	12.0	7.6	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 961	1 961	747	392	57	33	74	129	68	31
With related children under 18 years	2 001	2 001	784	421	50	29	71	159	71	41
With related children under 5 years	1 050	1 050	422	262	29	12	36	79	48	23
Married-couple families	**1 830**	**1 830**	**480**	**347**	**55**	**52**	**65**	**114**	**39**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	1 172	1 172	370	220	38	23	46	52	29	19
With related children under 18 years	1 070	1 070	371	206	31	17	43	56	27	37
With related children under 5 years	624	624	215	153	23	3	31	40	20	19
Female householder, no husband present	**980**	**980**	**487**	**226**	**20**	**12**	**31**	**95**	**42**	**4**
Householder worked in 1989	643	643	320	156	14	10	21	69	37	4
With related children under 18 years	824	824	391	207	14	12	21	95	42	4
With related children under 5 years	378	378	187	101	6	9	–	31	26	4
Unrelated individuals	**6 322**	**6 322**	**4 316**	**703**	**105**	**54**	**83**	**198**	**115**	**62**
Nonfamily householder	3 911	3 911	2 471	527	43	45	57	121	58	56
65 years and over	1 384	1 384	472	339	14	24	27	65	14	44
Persons	**15 914**	**15 914**	**7 544**	**2 651**	**398**	**237**	**428**	**906**	**382**	**299**
Percent below poverty level	14.6	14.6	19.8	9.2	13.8	6.4	9.4	14.8	9.6	5.8
Persons under 18 years	4 465	4 465	1 562	959	155	62	167	361	150	104
Related children under 18 years	4 252	4 252	1 475	931	141	60	156	351	148	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 726	2 726	854	571	114	53	94	228	73	67
Persons 65 years and over	1 988	1 988	523	479	14	50	55	105	31	67
Persons 75 years and over	1 187	1 187	355	258	–	28	40	68	7	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 312	6 312	3 743	729	194	103	86	204	145	121
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 964	21 964	9 682	4 016	612	381	650	1 372	495	400
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	41 512	41 512	15 133	9 299	1 215	990	1 331	2 392	1 245	1 306

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 370**	**1 280**	**1 581**	**1 956**	**2 548**	**1 544**	**1 698**	**1 094**	–	**78**
Less than $5,000	60	71	76	203	594	122	221	86	–	–
$5,000 to $9,999	135	83	171	259	627	197	212	149	–	–
$10,000 to $14,999	127	163	177	277	434	185	267	124	–	–
$15,000 to $24,999	209	294	376	360	485	379	521	266	–	32
$25,000 to $34,999	276	323	399	274	264	238	202	212	–	6
$35,000 to $49,999	330	235	230	263	129	247	193	163	–	25
$50,000 to $74,999	169	81	128	217	9	140	74	76	–	15
$75,000 to $99,999	39	24	7	55	–	19	8	10	–	–
$100,000 or more	25	6	17	48	6	17	–	8	–	–
Median (dollars)	31 519	25 522	24 804	20 784	10 669	20 714	18 155	21 163	–	35 250
Mean (dollars)	33 833	27 520	30 861	29 557	14 061	28 774	20 433	25 691	–	35 880
Families	**1 070**	**1 033**	**1 217**	**1 077**	**636**	**1 159**	**1 143**	**855**	–	**71**
Median income (dollars)	34 938	26 778	26 824	30 505	17 623	25 817	20 741	25 199	–	36 125
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 262	1 258	1 518	1 867	2 360	1 327	1 422	1 018	–	79
Median income (dollars)	21 651	16 213	16 744	12 369	7 551	16 322	12 404	15 773	–	19 821
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.4	51.2	58.5	42.4	33.8	54.5	49.6	53.7	–	44.3
Median income (dollars)	25 758	21 721	21 067	22 083	15 830	20 092	16 548	19 367	–	23 542
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 283	1 208	1 374	1 639	2 029	1 421	1 574	942	–	61
Median income (dollars)	9 961	8 759	9 568	9 005	4 313	9 121	7 289	8 739	–	12 422
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.4	33.9	40.2	33.8	21.6	36.4	36.0	39.0	–	47.5
Median income (dollars)	16 385	14 792	14 873	17 527	11 694	14 631	13 574	13 721	–	16 328
Per capita income (dollars)	12 460	9 936	11 969	11 996	7 145	10 922	8 195	9 503	–	13 245
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 370**	**1 280**	**1 581**	**1 956**	**2 548**	**1 544**	**1 698**	**1 094**	–	**78**
With earnings	1 091	1 148	1 422	1 718	2 387	1 157	1 299	868	–	69
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 135	25 746	29 807	28 076	13 170	26 850	21 681	25 867	–	23 575
With Social Security income	374	291	278	238	114	551	471	346	–	27
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 199	7 615	7 678	9 462	5 465	6 608	5 826	6 500	–	7 240
With public assistance income	61	86	54	131	38	72	177	48	–	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 848	2 136	2 503	1 907	2 443	2 933	2 977	4 650	–	5 000
With retirement income	171	180	158	188	94	216	207	168	–	29
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 584	8 572	6 367	11 792	7 855	8 373	4 856	6 500	–	21 193
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**37 947**	**29 419**	**34 463**	**39 677**	**22 195**	**33 497**	**22 828**	**29 019**	–	**37 772**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 947	33 176	32 960	30 334	19 767	30 557	19 750	31 286	–	31 905
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 775	25 826	35 920	48 629	23 853	36 027	25 922	26 979	–	44 157
Married-couple families (dollars)	**38 669**	**31 593**	**36 965**	**45 382**	**25 764**	**36 174**	**25 646**	**30 798**	–	**37 985**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 886	36 180	36 693	36 601	23 340	33 706	23 604	33 419	–	31 905
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 373	27 070	37 212	52 642	27 413	38 167	27 512	28 275	–	49 824
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 146**	**15 975**	**18 539**	**18 829**	**13 695**	**17 088**	**13 464**	**18 811**	–	**36 979**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 432	14 848	16 094	13 755	12 715	14 629	9 592	14 839	–	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 350	16 948	22 645	29 361	14 842	21 130	18 925	20 622	–	36 979
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 070**	**1 033**	**1 217**	**1 077**	**636**	**1 159**	**1 143**	**855**	–	**71**
Householder worked in 1989	916	851	1 064	933	580	886	863	704	–	37
With related children under 18 years	584	512	630	533	268	582	618	445	–	37
With related children under 5 years	200	215	235	259	152	205	278	148	–	20
Married-couple families	**973**	**866**	**1 029**	**844**	**442**	**969**	**823**	**734**	–	**56**
Householder worked in 1989	828	736	913	745	399	747	667	607	–	37
With related children under 18 years	515	437	506	382	189	459	409	382	–	37
With related children under 5 years	180	183	191	192	131	171	155	133	–	20
Female householder, no husband present	**66**	**136**	**142**	**203**	**128**	**156**	**229**	**99**	–	**15**
Householder worked in 1989	59	93	110	158	121	108	127	79	–	–
With related children under 18 years	50	63	104	143	69	105	160	49	–	–
With related children under 5 years	15	32	40	59	11	29	97	8	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**367**	**401**	**521**	**1 528**	**2 791**	**453**	**784**	**317**	–	**7**
Nonfamily householder	300	247	364	879	1 912	385	555	239	–	7
65 years and over	179	51	40	121	56	217	211	132	–	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 649**	**3 548**	**4 047**	**4 668**	**4 424**	**3 954**	**4 177**	**2 920**	–	**207**
Persons under 18 years	993	919	1 058	1 003	449	1 054	1 137	779	–	54
Related children under 18 years	991	903	1 045	994	424	1 054	1 110	775	–	54
Related children 5 to 17 years	743	587	749	660	223	794	704	606	–	31
Persons 65 years and over	469	304	278	372	126	613	497	343	–	43
Persons 75 years and over	193	88	90	161	56	258	244	142	–	24
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**65**	**80**	**110**	**133**	**140**	**121**	**223**	**78**	–	–
Percent below poverty level	6.1	7.7	9.0	12.3	22.0	10.4	19.5	9.1	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	44	59	75	104	123	63	116	44	–	–
With related children under 18 years	40	33	91	117	93	91	194	51	–	–
With related children under 5 years	26	23	51	64	60	21	129	11	–	–
Married-couple families	**46**	**49**	**65**	**67**	**73**	**66**	**107**	**48**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	29	34	45	54	62	35	85	22	–	–
With related children under 18 years	24	11	51	58	67	46	94	27	–	–
With related children under 5 years	13	11	36	37	44	15	53	7	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**15**	**31**	**31**	**66**	**40**	**53**	**92**	**27**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	13	25	18	50	40	26	23	19	–	–
With related children under 18 years	12	22	31	59	16	45	92	21	–	–
With related children under 5 years	9	12	15	27	6	6	68	4	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**111**	**147**	**110**	**794**	**1 544**	**148**	**294**	**146**	–	–
Nonfamily householder	70	52	56	364	882	132	173	112	–	–
65 years and over	63	–	7	50	23	95	93	72	–	–
Persons	**311**	**366**	**458**	**1 267**	**1 974**	**559**	**994**	**391**	–	–
Percent below poverty level	8.5	10.3	11.3	27.1	44.6	14.1	23.8	13.4	–	–
Persons under 18 years	86	85	182	261	178	181	382	98	–	–
Related children under 18 years	86	69	169	252	153	181	364	94	–	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	53	41	102	150	72	139	154	78	–	–
Persons 65 years and over	79	17	13	50	29	127	112	95	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	41	17	9	39	15	61	92	37	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	87	211	166	656	1 174	230	379	90	–	–
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	508	522	671	1 547	2 400	750	1 373	574	–	–
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	858	1 192	1 351	2 165	3 107	1 578	2 294	1 301	–	25

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**3 482**	**1 732**	**461**	**–**	**33**	**99**	**445**	**557**	**1 948**	**2 540**
Less than $5,000	96	91	–	–	4	1	38	47	203	594
$5,000 to $9,999	177	128	24	–	7	8	29	53	259	627
$10,000 to $14,999	305	186	37	–	3	7	80	78	277	434
$15,000 to $24,999	549	224	56	–	15	14	108	145	360	485
$25,000 to $34,999	660	218	77	–	–	21	97	144	274	256
$35,000 to $49,999	578	366	79	–	4	44	68	49	255	129
$50,000 to $74,999	681	311	110	–	–	1	15	36	217	9
$75,000 to $99,999	208	84	36	–	–	–	4	2	55	–
$100,000 or more	228	124	42	–	–	3	6	3	48	6
Median (dollars)	34 109	35 609	40 938	–	16 042	34 063	21 589	22 730	20 699	10 619
Mean (dollars)	43 674	46 421	63 693	–	16 695	33 402	24 016	24 137	29 485	14 019
Families	**2 405**	**1 204**	**414**	**–**	**18**	**80**	**333**	**356**	**1 069**	**628**
Median income (dollars)	43 260	42 340	45 833	–	20 625	35 750	25 106	24 024	30 293	17 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 088	1 486	469	–	29	100	377	505	1 859	2 352
Median income (dollars)	25 391	25 403	24 583	–	11 806	18 194	15 708	14 683	12 319	7 517
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.9	53.9	69.9	–	65.5	64.0	53.6	56.8	42.2	33.5
Median income (dollars)	34 508	35 565	31 406	–	15 625	18 906	21 875	18 750	21 944	15 756
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 980	1 516	462	–	18	95	405	507	1 630	2 029
Median income (dollars)	13 006	11 905	10 349	–	9 167	11 985	7 146	9 863	8 931	4 313
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.0	27.8	36.6	–	38.9	42.1	31.9	36.5	33.4	21.6
Median income (dollars)	19 778	19 732	17 554	–	14 375	16 563	14 926	14 620	16 705	11 694
Per capita income (dollars)	17 696	19 315	21 854	–	7 867	11 509	9 417	10 127	11 978	7 156
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**3 482**	**1 732**	**461**	**–**	**33**	**99**	**445**	**557**	**1 948**	**2 540**
With earnings	2 874	1 411	400	–	28	99	406	504	1 710	2 379
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 143	45 127	62 095	–	16 733	30 269	21 981	23 928	27 984	13 125
With Social Security income	819	453	92	–	7	14	105	70	238	114
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 623	8 038	9 697	–	7 525	7 474	6 732	7 056	9 462	5 465
With public assistance income	41	6	26	–	2	1	26	30	131	38
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 716	500	5 293	–	12 000	5 248	771	2 339	1 907	2 443
With retirement income	621	258	71	–	2	15	52	35	188	94
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 234	12 481	14 933	–	68	9 054	3 345	7 623	11 792	7 855
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**52 465**	**56 443**	**68 371**	**–**	**19 692**	**36 736**	**26 470**	**25 272**	**39 622**	**22 129**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 412	50 228	78 836	–	10 017	38 979	31 224	24 246	30 334	19 523
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 778	61 379	56 619	–	31 786	33 542	20 739	26 731	48 653	23 853
Married-couple families (dollars)	**55 408**	**61 163**	**74 323**	**–**	**20 470**	**39 707**	**31 021**	**28 158**	**45 366**	**25 733**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 944	55 812	85 676	–	13 484	41 886	35 662	27 977	36 601	23 150
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 983	65 283	60 874	–	30 950	36 187	23 774	28 421	52 741	27 413
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**21 561**	**21 930**	**18 187**	**–**	**3 636**	**19 904**	**16 587**	**16 479**	**18 829**	**13 695**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 632	15 839	10 768	–	3 636	14 566	16 879	14 819	13 755	12 715
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 493	28 651	25 997	–	–	23 717	16 384	19 477	29 361	14 842
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**2 405**	**1 204**	**414**	**–**	**18**	**80**	**333**	**356**	**1 069**	**628**
Householder worked in 1989	1 982	1 005	369	–	12	78	290	325	925	572
With related children under 18 years	1 170	566	228	–	10	51	182	229	533	260
With related children under 5 years	496	255	48	–	10	27	113	103	259	152
Married-couple families	**2 183**	**1 053**	**367**	**–**	**10**	**68**	**228**	**255**	**836**	**434**
Householder worked in 1989	1 818	884	334	–	8	66	217	241	737	391
With related children under 18 years	1 074	478	208	–	6	42	139	156	382	181
With related children under 5 years	480	236	48	–	6	22	88	69	192	131
Female householder, no husband present	**164**	**122**	**39**	**–**	**2**	**12**	**105**	**87**	**203**	**128**
Householder worked in 1989	113	92	27	–	2	12	73	72	158	121
With related children under 18 years	85	77	20	–	2	9	43	71	143	69
With related children under 5 years	16	19	–	–	2	5	25	34	59	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**1 299**	**657**	**55**	**–**	**18**	**26**	**175**	**323**	**1 528**	**2 791**
Nonfamily householder	1 077	528	47	–	15	19	112	201	879	1 912
65 years and over	361	212	28	–	5	–	33	3	121	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**8 460**	**4 148**	**1 342**	**–**	**67**	**274**	**1 124**	**1 334**	**4 642**	**4 385**
Persons under 18 years	2 083	1 029	380	–	18	83	300	339	1 003	426
Related children under 18 years	2 083	1 024	380	–	17	83	300	339	994	401
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 498	740	312	–	–	52	158	238	660	200
Persons 65 years and over	1 040	598	113	–	7	10	109	39	372	126
Persons 75 years and over	476	250	37	–	5	–	11	17	161	56
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**63**	**64**	**12**	**–**	**6**	**5**	**48**	**44**	**133**	**140**
Percent below poverty level	2.6	5.3	2.9	–	33.3	6.3	14.4	12.4	12.4	22.3
Householder worked in 1989	30	51	12	–	4	5	42	23	104	123
With related children under 18 years	38	59	12	–	6	2	27	39	117	93
With related children under 5 years	12	21	–	–	6	1	23	21	64	60
Married-couple families	**54**	**34**	**6**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**23**	**14**	**67**	**73**
Householder worked in 1989	21	25	6	–	–	–	23	8	54	62
With related children under 18 years	38	29	6	–	2	–	11	14	58	67
With related children under 5 years	12	21	–	–	2	–	11	8	37	44
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**30**	**6**	**–**	**2**	**5**	**25**	**23**	**66**	**40**
Householder worked in 1989	9	26	6	–	2	5	19	10	50	40
With related children under 18 years	–	30	6	–	2	2	16	23	59	16
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	–	2	1	12	13	27	6
Unrelated individuals	**231**	**146**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**	**86**	**55**	**794**	**1 544**
Nonfamily householder	115	83	–	–	–	–	30	24	364	882
65 years and over	35	29	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	23
Persons	**435**	**370**	**42**	**–**	**22**	**24**	**234**	**179**	**1 267**	**1 974**
Percent below poverty level	5.1	8.9	3.1	–	32.8	8.8	20.8	13.4	27.3	45 0
Persons under 18 years	66	120	24	–	12	12	63	59	261	178
Related children under 18 years	66	115	24	–	11	12	63	59	252	153
Related children 5 to 17 years	58	89	24	–	–	9	35	35	150	72
Persons 65 years and over	43	29	–	–	–	–	–	3	50	29
Persons 75 years and over	16	29	–	–	–	–	–	3	39	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	211	222	–	–	18	10	134	116	656	1 174
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	741	519	92	–	22	36	244	260	1 547	2 400
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 334	1 012	207	–	37	45	419	566	2 165	3 068

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**1 648**	**1 714**	**54**	**222**	**1 669**	**327**	**104**	**23**	**927**
Less than $5,000	113	464	7	13	221	49	–	–	36
$5,000 to $9,999	165	345	16	20	208	58	18	–	124
$10,000 to $14,999	175	234	–	26	259	38	5	–	179
$15,000 to $24,999	365	452	7	57	514	63	7	–	252
$25,000 to $34,999	328	126	3	20	194	75	25	–	210
$35,000 to $49,999	309	76	15	49	191	35	35	12	53
$50,000 to $74,999	154	7	6	24	74	9	8	11	27
$75,000 to $99,999	33	10	–	9	8	–	–	–	13
$100,000 or more	6	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	33
Median (dollars)	25 100	10 863	18 929	22 917	18 112	16 186	31 818	42 396	20 049
Mean (dollars)	27 782	13 796	25 362	30 650	20 417	19 604	36 228	48 773	25 902
Families	**993**	**475**	**34**	**177**	**1 121**	**218**	**63**	**23**	**706**
Median income (dollars)	30 505	15 485	33 333	26 964	20 719	24 286	37 188	42 396	22 450
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 354	1 497	1 055	173	1 391	246	113	23	860
Median income (dollars)	18 090	7 661	3 303	20 104	12 511	14 318	20 221	39 191	13 323
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.0	36.1	3.3	63.0	50.0	48.8	75.2	100.0	51.6
Median income (dollars)	24 000	15 648	16 250	20 795	16 548	16 167	21 250	39 191	17 988
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 514	1 149	981	219	1 545	270	92	22	723
Median income (dollars)	11 139	6 157	2 500–	11 338	7 259	7 656	9 167	2 500–	8 301
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.9	21.7	.6	32.9	36.1	45.9	40.2	–	40.7
Median income (dollars)	16 990	14 219	16 250	14 615	13 558	14 318	16 806	–	14 255
Per capita income (dollars)	11 733	8 134	2 768	10 395	8 197	8 532	15 191	9 361	9 830
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**1 648**	**1 714**	**54**	**222**	**1 669**	**327**	**104**	**23**	**927**
With earnings	1 483	1 400	42	183	1 274	237	104	23	792
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 503	13 993	26 068	27 039	21 696	22 267	33 564	38 122	25 971
With Social Security income	196	308	–	68	461	117	10	–	193
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 152	4 963	–	7 926	5 798	5 166	1 632	–	7 958
With public assistance income	42	155	–	5	177	21	–	–	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 727	2 860	–	2 400	2 977	5 349	–	–	4 131
With retirement income	161	63	–	22	205	26	13	11	93
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 437	4 947	–	15 056	4 890	3 892	17 615	17 200	3 735
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**33 334**	**18 124**	**25 246**	**31 829**	**22 837**	**24 752**	**39 924**	**48 773**	**29 444**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 355	15 009	44 200	26 817	19 644	28 230	44 267	48 773	34 982
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 595	20 219	19 414	37 905	26 059	22 164	38 683	–	22 876
Married-couple families (dollars)	**36 877**	**23 207**	**25 246**	**40 499**	**25 736**	**27 894**	**31 023**	**48 773**	**32 206**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 244	21 886	44 200	36 597	23 548	30 541	44 267	48 773	39 611
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 647	23 743	19 414	44 970	27 741	25 764	26 387	–	23 453
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 841**	**9 414**	–	**11 996**	**13 464**	**14 722**	**39 000**	–	**19 090**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 794	9 053	–	6 539	9 592	19 230	–	–	16 926
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 665	9 844	–	20 455	18 925	12 126	39 000	–	22 044
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**993**	**475**	**34**	**177**	**1 121**	**218**	**63**	**23**	**706**
Householder worked in 1989	870	396	22	132	846	194	54	23	598
With related children under 18 years	576	191	8	101	608	115	17	23	414
With related children under 5 years	256	101	8	39	278	25	3	17	233
Married-couple families	**816**	**298**	**34**	**118**	**801**	**166**	**54**	**23**	**563**
Householder worked in 1989	712	266	22	94	650	153	45	23	468
With related children under 18 years	460	86	8	65	399	80	14	23	322
With related children under 5 years	223	45	8	36	155	25	–	17	195
Female householder, no husband present	**151**	**158**	–	**51**	**229**	**52**	**3**	–	**123**
Householder worked in 1989	132	111	–	30	127	41	3	–	110
With related children under 18 years	111	86	–	33	160	35	3	–	85
With related children under 5 years	28	45	–	3	97	–	3	–	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**877**	**1 605**	**27**	**70**	**773**	**139**	**68**	–	**273**
Nonfamily householder	655	1 239	20	45	548	109	41	–	221
65 years and over	105	250	–	13	204	66	–	–	44
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 878**	**2 748**	**117**	**625**	**4 105**	**740**	**249**	**118**	**2 424**
Persons under 18 years	1 008	273	6	198	1 123	179	32	73	721
Related children under 18 years	999	253	6	198	1 096	179	32	73	721
Related children 5 to 17 years	663	133	–	136	690	152	28	55	428
Persons 65 years and over	292	289	–	69	475	120	24	–	226
Persons 75 years and over	122	177	–	28	241	39	17	–	91
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**119**	**124**	**12**	**40**	**221**	**17**	–	–	**87**
Percent below poverty level	12.0	26.1	35.3	22.6	19.7	7.8	–	–	12.3
Householder worked in 1989	100	104	–	24	114	11	–	–	68
With related children under 18 years	81	69	–	38	192	11	–	–	63
With related children under 5 years	20	54	–	11	129	–	–	–	51
Married-couple families	**43**	**36**	**12**	**11**	**105**	–	–	–	**61**
Householder worked in 1989	43	36	–	9	83	–	–	–	49
With related children under 18 years	36	9	–	9	92	–	–	–	44
With related children under 5 years	9	9	–	9	53	–	–	–	38
Female householder, no husband present	**55**	**88**	–	**29**	**92**	**17**	–	–	**26**
Householder worked in 1989	36	68	–	15	23	11	–	–	19
With related children under 18 years	45	60	–	29	92	11	–	–	19
With related children under 5 years	11	45	–	2	68	–	–	–	13
Unrelated individuals	**249**	**803**	**7**	**17**	**291**	**87**	**7**	–	**66**
Nonfamily householder	141	569	7	15	170	71	7	–	54
65 years and over	10	178	–	5	90	51	–	–	23
Persons	**618**	**1 083**	**30**	**166**	**982**	**118**	**7**	–	**370**
Percent below poverty level	15.9	39.4	25.6	26.6	23.9	15.9	2.8	–	15.3
Persons under 18 years	194	104	–	83	378	8	–	–	142
Related children under 18 years	185	84	–	83	360	8	–	–	142
Related children 5 to 17 years	145	24	–	55	150	8	–	–	80
Persons 65 years and over	10	178	–	15	109	57	–	–	41
Persons 75 years and over	10	123	–	15	89	16	–	–	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	278	442	–	86	379	17	–	–	105
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	734	1 363	46	185	1 359	134	31	–	532
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 355	1 978	60	281	2 254	327	43	–	1 210

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**2 312**	**1 616**	**1 586**	**1 488**	**1 426**	**996**	**629**	**958**	**1 275**
Less than $5,000	117	80	69	29	31	45	54	61	50
$5,000 to $9,999	229	172	104	154	63	90	73	76	97
$10,000 to $14,999	331	190	168	141	112	78	104	104	132
$15,000 to $24,999	560	336	488	442	296	132	190	257	278
$25,000 to $34,999	533	359	309	360	272	210	119	233	218
$35,000 to $49,999	315	248	266	187	431	248	70	127	221
$50,000 to $74,999	136	150	126	100	172	141	5	69	178
$75,000 to $99,999	64	54	5	32	26	39	14	17	43
$100,000 or more	27	27	51	43	23	13	–	14	58
Median (dollars)	23 893	25 765	24 362	24 481	33 140	33 241	18 958	23 920	27 599
Mean (dollars)	28 649	30 089	30 855	33 417	36 437	34 797	21 986	27 576	38 300
Families	**1 784**	**1 247**	**1 181**	**1 008**	**1 233**	**783**	**362**	**784**	**1 075**
Median income (dollars)	25 799	29 430	28 242	27 738	35 720	37 540	26 750	26 886	31 913
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 109	1 517	1 393	1 350	1 452	919	451	920	1 302
Median income (dollars)	16 868	16 937	17 233	17 974	21 176	23 594	14 589	16 789	16 472
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.2	52.3	52.4	60.2	63.4	65.3	49.7	54.3	60.0
Median income (dollars)	21 879	25 069	22 225	21 173	27 500	27 009	16 450	19 082	23 116
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 128	1 550	1 499	1 236	1 381	950	579	771	1 124
Median income (dollars)	7 490	9 072	10 791	9 321	10 516	9 570	9 583	9 040	10 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.1	37.7	30.8	37.3	44.6	38.0	30.1	34.8	39.1
Median income (dollars)	14 919	14 031	16 106	14 504	16 325	17 301	16 071	14 098	16 195
Per capita income (dollars)	10 966	11 459	12 588	13 448	12 473	12 758	10 114	9 952	14 170
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**2 312**	**1 616**	**1 586**	**1 488**	**1 426**	**996**	**629**	**958**	**1 275**
With earnings	1 883	1 264	1 212	1 306	1 241	756	421	769	1 058
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 574	31 534	29 673	33 848	36 362	36 746	23 023	27 565	36 110
With Social Security income	692	460	569	289	295	292	244	285	370
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 744	7 686	7 505	6 532	6 542	7 248	6 554	7 833	7 283
With public assistance income	133	109	62	44	32	42	44	28	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 778	3 783	2 768	3 241	4 228	1 770	4 077	2 141	2 852
With retirement income	243	231	265	103	171	138	109	80	187
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 833	6 881	6 379	7 400	5 820	9 890	9 865	11 546	11 337
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**31 460**	**33 672**	**35 863**	**39 867**	**39 299**	**39 846**	**29 064**	**30 486**	**42 353**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 273	33 199	28 923	39 846	40 090	41 922	29 829	27 748	39 536
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 613	34 101	40 959	39 890	38 342	37 588	28 484	33 060	44 436
Married-couple families (dollars)	**34 682**	**35 718**	**39 387**	**44 848**	**40 935**	**39 835**	**31 441**	**32 679**	**43 863**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 123	36 633	32 338	47 850	42 275	41 576	32 880	30 219	41 410
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 305	34 983	43 952	42 050	39 306	38 020	30 142	34 779	45 685
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**14 632**	**21 097**	**18 250**	**16 078**	**22 066**	**23 115**	**20 507**	**9 664**	**20 060**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 514	18 473	17 392	15 345	19 008	23 133	14 572	10 749	8 188
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 602	25 820	19 343	18 619	26 784	23 067	23 364	6 230	25 371
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**1 784**	**1 247**	**1 181**	**1 008**	**1 233**	**783**	**362**	**784**	**1 075**
Householder worked in 1989	1 452	977	977	911	1 050	662	265	597	879
With related children under 18 years	942	627	518	555	698	423	169	403	476
With related children under 5 years	418	192	183	269	311	118	52	169	181
Married-couple families	**1 485**	**1 060**	**982**	**823**	**1 108**	**723**	**274**	**671**	**1 011**
Householder worked in 1989	1 213	841	816	741	952	602	204	500	824
With related children under 18 years	706	506	397	416	627	384	130	332	450
With related children under 5 years	328	159	152	208	287	115	42	136	172
Female householder, no husband present	**241**	**168**	**175**	**143**	**89**	**33**	**80**	**25**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	203	123	137	128	65	33	53	19	46
With related children under 18 years	205	108	105	111	58	24	39	19	17
With related children under 5 years	72	27	15	47	17	2	10	11	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**689**	**462**	**454**	**606**	**230**	**236**	**276**	**274**	**233**
Nonfamily householder	528	369	405	480	193	213	267	174	200
65 years and over	186	170	243	94	75	155	148	82	117
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**6 037**	**4 278**	**3 852**	**3 642**	**4 108**	**2 669**	**1 348**	**2 632**	**3 380**
Persons under 18 years	1 672	1 032	848	972	1 199	716	317	760	791
Related children under 18 years	1 662	1 027	837	972	1 199	716	310	735	789
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 066	810	592	622	880	569	239	579	603
Persons 65 years and over	744	570	659	303	336	371	303	249	419
Persons 75 years and over	356	241	265	128	136	155	106	122	131
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**217**	**71**	**64**	**68**	**47**	**16**	**19**	**80**	**64**
Percent below poverty level	12.2	5.7	5.4	6.7	3.8	2.0	5.2	10.2	6.0
Householder worked in 1989	129	57	30	57	31	11	9	57	33
With related children under 18 years	159	59	26	57	35	13	9	50	29
With related children under 5 years	79	51	19	40	17	5	–	29	12
Married-couple families	**114**	**42**	**37**	**34**	**35**	**14**	**10**	**55**	**52**
Householder worked in 1989	52	42	23	26	19	9	–	38	23
With related children under 18 years	56	30	11	23	31	11	–	31	17
With related children under 5 years	40	30	11	18	13	3	–	23	3
Female householder, no husband present	**95**	**29**	**27**	**34**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**20**	**12**
Householder worked in 1989	69	15	7	31	4	2	9	14	10
With related children under 18 years	95	29	15	34	4	2	9	14	12
With related children under 5 years	31	21	8	22	4	2	–	6	9
Unrelated individuals	**198**	**97**	**65**	**103**	**27**	**74**	**66**	**98**	**54**
Nonfamily householder	121	88	56	50	27	58	66	36	45
65 years and over	65	56	42	14	25	58	56	14	24
Persons	**906**	**353**	**238**	**320**	**206**	**136**	**115**	**391**	**237**
Percent below poverty level	15.0	8.3	6.2	8.8	5.0	5.1	8.5	14 9	7 0
Persons under 18 years	361	132	68	119	82	32	23	155	62
Related children under 18 years	351	132	57	119	82	32	16	141	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	228	76	30	57	60	24	16	114	53
Persons 65 years and over	105	60	67	31	41	61	73	14	50
Persons 75 years and over	68	24	35	7	28	36	46	–	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	204	99	87	97	80	30	27	194	103
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 372	592	330	410	265	264	220	581	381
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 331	1 241	1 262	1 104	929	509	670	1 172	965

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**1 199**	**42**	**113**	**1 032**	**395**	**275**	**1 718**	**835**	**1 024**
Less than $5,000	60	–	10	80	29	14	131	33	29
$5,000 to $9,999	88	–	7	72	42	37	272	54	118
$10,000 to $14,999	163	7	12	165	29	42	237	83	99
$15,000 to $24,999	277	18	32	178	105	63	406	186	231
$25,000 to $34,999	285	17	22	208	81	45	303	226	255
$35,000 to $49,999	169	–	18	147	59	38	200	167	181
$50,000 to $74,999	111	–	9	124	44	27	95	66	92
$75,000 to $99,999	25	–	3	30	3	–	38	20	5
$100,000 or more	21	–	–	28	3	9	36	–	14
Median (dollars)	25 429	23 889	22 750	26 382	24 148	23 348	20 634	27 135	26 306
Mean (dollars)	33 671	22 830	27 266	37 544	28 173	30 495	26 581	29 388	34 517
Families	**969**	**25**	**72**	**813**	**319**	**207**	**1 330**	**700**	**861**
Median income (dollars)	28 288	21 528	26 667	29 679	27 569	24 602	24 291	29 519	28 268
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 137	34	97	1 015	388	243	1 632	881	1 013
Median income (dollars)	17 430	20 139	17 404	16 442	16 250	16 776	13 349	16 358	17 839
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.7	79.4	63.9	59.1	57.7	56.0	51.0	50.2	59.3
Median income (dollars)	21 573	20 625	18 214	21 920	20 795	23 382	18 849	21 500	22 274
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 042	41	87	879	347	238	1 477	803	867
Median income (dollars)	7 844	10 703	9 861	8 823	8 242	9 630	7 269	9 369	9 375
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.0	41.5	48.3	36.2	36.0	44.1	30.7	35.0	42.3
Median income (dollars)	12 644	22 639	13 929	14 734	15 352	14 010	13 719	14 750	15 020
Per capita income (dollars)	12 308	9 282	11 399	13 309	10 725	11 694	9 722	10 176	12 875
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**1 199**	**42**	**113**	**1 032**	**395**	**275**	**1 718**	**835**	**1 024**
With earnings	1 022	35	100	890	303	236	1 368	742	918
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 457	25 262	25 973	38 520	28 797	27 394	26 964	27 807	33 034
With Social Security income	305	7	27	207	127	68	586	186	208
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 800	8 868	5 804	7 995	7 141	6 932	6 645	8 113	7 887
With public assistance income	74	–	2	37	33	18	86	60	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 015	–	2 670	3 638	2 546	5 230	2 238	2 727	2 708
With retirement income	170	–	9	91	43	18	186	128	123
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 797	–	10 189	6 083	8 153	17 182	7 319	10 695	6 010
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**38 130**	**19 792**	**31 326**	**42 708**	**31 426**	**31 229**	**30 553**	**30 822**	**38 263**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 485	23 341	23 481	49 018	38 267	32 495	33 553	34 275	37 629
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 898	10 668	38 346	35 932	27 725	29 999	27 744	27 864	38 789
Married-couple families (dollars)	**41 512**	**19 792**	**34 427**	**45 770**	**31 961**	**33 651**	**32 025**	**31 798**	**39 866**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 699	23 341	28 159	54 340	39 222	37 356	36 318	36 427	40 575
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 349	10 668	38 832	37 294	27 956	30 475	28 122	27 916	39 314
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**14 383**	**–**	**6 652**	**22 487**	**17 617**	**15 617**	**17 254**	**13 904**	**21 798**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 395	–	4 372	24 913	16 189	11 752	11 911	10 480	18 258
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 390	–	20 333	20 183	17 974	23 347	23 821	20 131	27 109
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	**969**	**25**	**72**	**813**	**319**	**207**	**1 330**	**700**	**861**
Householder worked in 1989	824	18	66	672	244	176	1 013	561	739
With related children under 18 years	529	18	35	440	115	110	679	330	401
With related children under 5 years	180	18	12	159	33	59	230	102	132
Married-couple families	**842**	**25**	**63**	**720**	**301**	**182**	**1 195**	**638**	**774**
Householder worked in 1989	731	18	60	602	231	160	910	519	672
With related children under 18 years	447	18	26	368	110	89	590	298	350
With related children under 5 years	151	18	10	156	31	43	213	95	122
Female householder, no husband present	**98**	**–**	**7**	**39**	**10**	**21**	**107**	**31**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	72	–	4	26	5	14	77	20	38
With related children under 18 years	61	–	7	28	2	17	71	20	33
With related children under 5 years	24	–	2	–	2	8	15	7	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**271**	**26**	**49**	**320**	**91**	**105**	**426**	**226**	**198**
Nonfamily householder	230	17	41	219	76	68	388	135	163
65 years and over	112	–	7	51	33	24	241	18	37
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 235**	**104**	**267**	**2 860**	**1 015**	**706**	**4 697**	**2 424**	**2 713**
Persons under 18 years	927	29	70	811	215	194	1 425	619	719
Related children under 18 years	916	29	69	803	211	192	1 413	603	706
Related children 5 to 17 years	683	–	51	591	164	122	1 097	429	511
Persons 65 years and over	336	15	23	258	164	88	684	195	239
Persons 75 years and over	155	–	3	82	67	38	291	77	73
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**91**	**–**	**9**	**116**	**20**	**44**	**212**	**32**	**66**
Percent below poverty level	9.4	–	12.5	14.3	6.3	21.3	15.9	4.6	7.7
Householder worked in 1989	62	–	7	61	–	28	119	17	52
With related children under 18 years	59	–	8	65	6	25	95	6	52
With related children under 5 years	36	–	2	37	6	20	51	–	30
Married-couple families	**59**	**–**	**3**	**108**	**20**	**32**	**169**	**26**	**51**
Householder worked in 1989	40	–	3	57	–	20	94	11	37
With related children under 18 years	37	–	2	59	6	13	57	–	37
With related children under 5 years	31	–	–	36	6	10	37	–	28
Female householder, no husband present	**25**	**–**	**6**	**6**	**–**	**8**	**41**	**6**	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	15	–	4	2	–	6	23	6	8
With related children under 18 years	15	–	6	4	–	8	36	6	8
With related children under 5 years	–	–	2	–	–	6	12	–	2
Unrelated individuals	**83**	**–**	**9**	**97**	**35**	**34**	**150**	**61**	**55**
Nonfamily householder	57	–	8	43	29	12	134	22	32
65 years and over	27	–	–	10	19	5	113	–	6
Persons	**386**	**–**	**40**	**491**	**93**	**151**	**821**	**132**	**279**
Percent below poverty level	11.9	–	15.0	17.2	9.2	21.4	17.5	5.4	10.3
Persons under 18 years	143	–	19	150	22	42	255	22	123
Related children under 18 years	132	–	18	142	18	42	243	6	110
Related children 5 to 17 years	70	–	16	88	7	20	159	6	67
Persons 65 years and over	55	–	–	68	26	18	191	17	10
Persons 75 years and over	40	–	–	31	11	5	154	17	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	86	–	30	131	41	47	196	77	50
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	558	–	63	671	135	208	1 071	278	411
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 124	61	104	1 212	377	304	2 056	773	785

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	8	8	1 322	1 099	1 231	1 124	29	767	1 085
Less than $5,000	–	–	109	130	67	134	–	37	61
$5,000 to $9,999	–	–	177	129	157	117	4	91	155
$10,000 to $14,999	–	–	159	146	150	144	8	86	116
$15,000 to $24,999	–	–	322	280	309	312	7	203	288
$25,000 to $34,999	–	8	218	188	230	176	8	137	205
$35,000 to $49,999	8	–	198	130	205	109	2	128	191
$50,000 to $74,999	–	–	116	58	86	78	–	67	60
$75,000 to $99,999	–	–	10	21	10	24	–	10	9
$100,000 or more	–	–	13	17	17	30	–	8	–
Median (dollars)	46 250	26 250	20 127	20 183	22 396	20 921	22 083	22 327	21 603
Mean (dollars)	47 041	27 413	28 459	25 091	26 522	29 279	21 325	28 287	24 262
Families	8	8	982	843	999	895	22	637	886
Median income (dollars)	46 250	26 250	25 699	23 628	24 754	23 810	23 125	25 383	24 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	8	8	1 154	985	1 183	1 079	31	772	1 071
Median income (dollars)	26 250	26 250	16 000	14 030	15 135	15 334	8 594	16 331	14 521
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	100.0	53.2	56.9	51.0	50.7	32.3	55.3	53.0
Median income (dollars)	26 250	26 250	19 760	19 292	20 344	19 114	17 500	20 052	18 773
Females 15 years and over, with income	9	–	1 202	989	1 079	945	29	672	870
Median income (dollars)	21 250	–	8 333	8 125	9 248	7 185	10 179	9 147	9 026
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	–	37.0	33.6	40.9	34.5	34.5	36.2	41.7
Median income (dollars)	21 250	–	14 635	12 025	14 244	13 292	13 750	13 512	14 968
Per capita income (dollars)	15 302	5 623	11 019	9 702	9 378	10 752	8 034	9 833	8 661
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	8	8	1 322	1 099	1 231	1 124	29	767	1 085
With earnings	8	8	974	873	1 018	890	25	631	907
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 806	26 666	26 814	26 110	26 415	28 563	20 912	27 220	23 946
With Social Security income	–	–	483	380	320	342	10	229	322
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	–	–	6 422	5 957	6 988	6 313	7 131	7 182	6 867
With public assistance income	–	–	67	72	55	85	–	27	54
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	–	–	2 973	2 668	2 227	5 564	–	4 107	2 734
With retirement income	–	–	194	104	188	175	2	142	138
Mean retirement income (dollars)	–	–	7 615	5 895	7 902	10 528	1 300	6 977	6 355
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	47 041	27 413	33 798	29 638	28 975	34 303	22 355	30 480	26 341
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	27 413	31 383	30 310	27 059	27 414	25 714	32 197	26 586
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 041	–	35 750	28 993	30 888	39 745	19 557	28 831	26 124
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 041	27 413	35 574	31 422	31 523	37 027	22 355	31 646	27 013
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	27 413	33 214	34 149	30 700	31 660	25 714	34 163	27 434
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 041	–	37 389	28 964	32 242	40 597	19 557	29 094	26 640
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	–	–	19 561	17 830	16 767	10 797	–	23 336	15 577
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	–	18 429	9 691	15 299	9 173	–	7 886	18 624
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	–	21 476	33 547	19 821	16 133	–	28 633	14 163
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	8	8	982	843	999	895	22	637	886
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	754	711	800	722	17	510	736
With related children under 18 years	–	8	481	434	526	418	10	330	437
With related children under 5 years	–	–	166	138	142	166	–	123	183
Married-couple families	8	8	851	732	824	796	22	568	831
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	653	618	649	655	17	454	695
With related children under 18 years	–	8	394	364	405	337	10	302	409
With related children under 5 years	–	–	135	121	121	126	–	108	178
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	105	85	114	60	–	47	41
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	78	76	96	30	–	38	27
With related children under 18 years	–	–	72	56	81	50	–	14	16
With related children under 5 years	–	–	26	15	12	27	–	8	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	–	–	383	298	313	273	11	178	240
Nonfamily householder	–	–	340	256	232	229	7	130	199
65 years and over	–	–	204	157	105	129	7	66	109
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	26	39	3 329	2 863	3 426	3 020	72	2 180	3 024
Persons under 18 years	–	23	856	776	1 005	800	14	600	891
Related children under 18 years	–	23	856	762	1 005	800	14	596	891
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	23	658	607	794	581	14	454	643
Persons 65 years and over	–	–	544	382	341	395	22	223	362
Persons 75 years and over	–	–	230	172	129	186	3	103	117
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	–	–	81	117	117	134	2	61	105
Percent below poverty level	–	–	8.2	13.9	11.7	15.0	9.1	9.6	11.9
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	39	79	67	79	2	33	87
With related children under 18 years	–	–	53	84	70	89	2	40	63
With related children under 5 years	–	–	10	39	14	39	–	11	30
Married-couple families	–	–	55	83	73	76	2	48	91
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	26	47	34	53	2	22	75
With related children under 18 years	–	–	37	50	33	36	2	27	49
With related children under 5 years	–	–	6	24	8	9	–	7	28
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	24	30	28	39	–	10	4
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	11	30	19	9	–	8	2
With related children under 18 years	–	–	16	30	23	34	–	10	4
With related children under 5 years	–	–	4	15	6	24	–	4	–
Unrelated individuals	–	–	131	133	108	129	3	59	64
Nonfamily householder	–	–	117	114	73	99	3	41	48
65 years and over	–	–	90	89	42	74	3	21	36
Persons	–	–	393	531	486	569	12	273	434
Percent below poverty level	–	–	11.8	18.5	14.2	18.8	16.7	12.5	14 4
Persons under 18 years	–	–	98	202	175	217	4	90	165
Related children under 18 years	–	–	98	189	175	217	4	86	165
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	–	84	131	143	159	4	70	110
Persons 65 years and over	–	–	112	117	93	115	3	38	59
Persons 75 years and over	–	–	46	66	49	65	3	21	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	–	144	152	95	206	–	73	215
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	–	–	565	678	756	782	14	440	674
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	–	39	1 297	1 228	1 559	1 494	40	974	1 516

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County		Fayetteville city, Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 108
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**108 766**	**108 766**	**39 200**	**28 293**	**4 402**	**4 836**	**4 376**	**4 797**	**2 572**
Native	107 864	107 864	38 793	28 115	4 355	4 794	4 329	4 755	2 554
Foreign born	902	902	407	178	47	42	47	42	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	156	156	39	81	7	7	7	7	6
Persons 5 years and over	**101 324**	**101 324**	**36 657**	**26 126**	**4 113**	**4 664**	**4 087**	**4 625**	**2 472**
Speak a language other than English	2 340	2 340	937	592	106	77	106	77	76
Do not speak English "very well"	723	723	214	256	38	14	38	14	14
In linguistically isolated households	271	271	65	113	7	14	7	14	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**31 134**	**31 134**	**14 846**	**6 406**	**1 658**	**3 120**	**1 649**	**3 104**	**973**
Preprimary school	1 501	1 501	631	436	80	24	80	24	–
Public school	832	832	303	257	72	24	72	24	–
Elementary or high school	17 464	17 464	4 875	4 741	522	217	522	201	134
Public school	16 628	16 628	4 586	4 470	481	217	481	201	129
College	12 169	12 169	9 340	1 229	1 056	2 879	1 047	2 879	839
Public college	11 809	11 809	9 210	1 147	1 049	2 856	1 040	2 856	817
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**66 005**	**66 005**	**21 426**	**18 001**	**2 367**	**1 507**	**2 350**	**1 491**	**1 418**
Less than 9th grade	7 905	7 905	1 293	2 317	167	25	167	25	163
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 784	9 784	2 021	2 976	176	116	176	116	188
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 461	20 461	4 419	6 105	463	298	463	290	311
Some college, no degree	12 292	12 292	5 007	3 341	501	413	501	413	356
Associate degree	2 485	2 485	913	779	81	85	81	85	54
Bachelor's degree	8 009	8 009	4 343	1 815	399	399	399	391	265
Graduate or professional degree	5 069	5 069	3 430	668	580	171	563	171	81
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.2	73.2	84.5	70.6	85.5	90.6	85.4	90.5	75.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.8	19.8	36.3	13.8	41.4	37.8	40.9	37.7	24.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 162	1 162	810	1 325	876	262	890	251	457
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**101 324**	**101 324**	**36 657**	**26 126**	**4 113**	**4 664**	**4 087**	**4 625**	**2 472**
Same house	45 977	45 977	11 445	12 374	1 151	334	1 151	295	446
Different house in United States	54 887	54 887	24 987	13 633	2 962	4 316	2 936	4 316	2 004
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17 382	17 382	7 733	5 917	1 065	704	1 065	704	634
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 018	10 018	2 185	1 617	215	257	215	257	200
Different MSA/PMSA	14 710	14 710	8 625	2 978	939	1 852	939	1 852	648
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 777	12 777	6 444	3 121	743	1 503	717	1 503	522
Abroad	460	460	225	119	–	14	–	14	22
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**52 402**	**52 402**	**19 258**	**13 822**	**2 259**	**2 463**	**2 242**	**2 455**	**1 306**
Car, truck, or van	48 077	48 077	17 466	13 230	2 057	2 149	2 040	2 141	1 055
Drove alone	41 138	41 138	15 232	11 516	1 831	1 929	1 814	1 921	893
Carpooled	6 939	6 939	2 234	1 714	226	220	226	220	162
Public transportation	174	174	148	15	26	39	26	39	35
Other means	2 012	2 012	1 132	234	110	229	110	229	187
Worked at home	2 139	2 139	512	343	66	46	66	46	29
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.5	13.6	15.4	14.9	12.5	14.9	12.5	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	47 020	47 020	17 797	11 712	2 045	2 276	2 037	2 268	1 210
Central city	37 922	37 922	15 559	10 541	1 784	1 983	1 776	1 983	1 144
Outside central city	9 098	9 098	2 238	1 171	261	293	261	285	66
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 382	5 382	1 461	2 110	214	187	205	187	96
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**84 889**	**84 889**	**31 975**	**21 693**	**3 581**	**4 486**	**3 555**	**4 470**	**2 370**
In labor force	55 564	55 564	20 467	14 547	2 420	2 654	2 403	2 646	1 456
Employed	53 234	53 234	19 583	13 994	2 292	2 523	2 275	2 515	1 325
Unemployed	2 217	2 217	837	521	112	131	112	131	131
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	9.0
Females 16 years and over	**43 528**	**43 528**	**16 244**	**11 456**	**1 737**	**2 153**	**1 719**	**2 145**	**1 098**
Employed	23 998	23 998	9 016	6 288	1 004	1 126	995	1 126	586
Unemployed	1 064	1 064	365	250	10	65	10	65	71
With own children under 6 years	6 234	6 234	2 089	1 833	255	111	255	103	84
In labor force	4 030	4 030	1 322	1 189	178	57	178	57	51
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 594	7 594	2 148	2 123	192	94	192	94	64
In labor force	6 086	6 086	1 648	1 717	158	82	158	82	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	**7 567**	**7 567**	**3 489**	**1 720**	**283**	**566**	**283**	**566**	**188**
Not enrolled in school	1 611	1 611	480	490	77	87	77	87	38
Unemployed or not in labor force	525	525	182	142	19	38	19	38	16
Not high school graduate	755	755	241	236	20	54	20	54	15
Employed	393	393	101	133	10	16	10	16	8
Unemployed	70	70	11	32	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	292	292	129	71	10	38	10	38	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**63 013**	**63 013**	**25 034**	**15 701**	**2 846**	**3 909**	**2 829**	**3 901**	**1 803**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 316	48 316	17 851	12 684	2 128	2 474	2 111	2 466	1 209
50 to 52 weeks	33 510	33 510	11 333	9 197	1 225	1 144	1 208	1 136	654
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**71 981**	**71 981**	**27 835**	**17 946**	**3 193**	**4 360**	**3 167**	**4 344**	**1 897**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 351	2 351	603	704	46	31	46	31	47
With a mobility limitation	1 399	1 399	361	383	46	14	46	14	27
In labor force	236	236	67	73	14	7	14	7	6
With a self-care limitation	1 581	1 581	413	509	28	24	28	24	26
With a work disability	6 703	6 703	1 798	1 805	168	182	160	182	188
In labor force	2 777	2 777	886	667	84	102	76	102	89
Prevented from working	3 314	3 314	730	955	73	50	73	50	66
No work disability	65 278	65 278	26 037	16 141	3 025	4 178	3 007	4 162	1 709
In labor force	51 294	51 294	19 036	13 476	2 259	2 522	2 250	2 514	1 337
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**12 056**	**12 056**	**3 644**	**3 503**	**372**	**126**	**372**	**126**	**279**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 670	2 670	839	730	119	35	119	35	75
With a mobility limitation	2 215	2 215	734	603	105	35	105	35	56
With a self-care limitation	1 509	1 509	470	416	68	14	68	14	38

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County		Fayetteville city, Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 108
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**53 234**	**53 234**	**19 583**	**13 994**	**2 292**	**2 523**	**2 275**	**2 515**	**1 325**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 722	5 722	2 578	1 627	225	193	217	193	168
Professional specialty occupations	6 933	6 933	4 088	1 350	544	389	544	381	232
Technicians and related support occupations	1 762	1 762	833	475	92	117	92	117	94
Sales occupations	6 802	6 802	2 833	1 979	222	546	222	546	153
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 398	7 398	2 813	2 083	388	379	379	379	142
Private household occupations	171	171	56	49	10	11	10	11	–
Protective service occupations	500	500	172	168	11	16	11	16	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 656	5 656	2 230	1 368	272	352	272	352	270
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 413	2 413	296	283	16	65	16	65	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 138	6 138	1 371	1 795	169	184	169	184	93
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 351	4 351	1 103	1 120	179	93	179	93	80
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 695	2 695	562	822	61	112	61	112	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 693	2 693	648	875	103	66	103	66	42
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**42 075**	**42 075**	**15 951**	**10 908**	**1 815**	**2 338**	**1 807**	**2 330**	**1 436**
Less than $5,000	3 194	3 194	1 735	448	170	535	170	535	385
$5,000 to $9,999	4 633	4 633	1 961	1 005	239	557	239	557	323
$10,000 to $14,999	5 170	5 170	2 029	1 288	247	428	247	428	189
$15,000 to $24,999	9 514	9 514	3 194	2 665	346	451	346	451	358
$25,000 to $34,999	7 674	7 674	2 356	2 342	255	246	255	238	99
$35,000 to $49,999	6 268	6 268	2 167	1 841	253	106	245	106	65
$50,000 to $74,999	3 745	3 745	1 611	858	202	9	202	9	7
$75,000 to $99,999	942	942	445	238	55	–	55	–	10
$100,000 or more	935	935	453	223	48	6	48	6	–
Median (dollars)	23 308	23 308	21 564	25 185	21 345	10 972	21 261	10 922	10 229
Mean (dollars)	30 256	30 256	30 207	30 920	30 412	14 143	30 339	14 097	13 783
Families	**29 537**	**29 537**	**9 099**	**8 259**	**1 027**	**601**	**1 019**	**593**	**395**
Median income (dollars)	28 406	28 406	30 771	29 159	31 372	17 354	31 128	17 188	14 776
Per capita income (dollars)	11 765	11 765	12 502	11 924	12 497	7 181	12 481	7 194	8 174
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**42 075**	**42 075**	**15 951**	**10 908**	**1 815**	**2 338**	**1 807**	**2 330**	**1 436**
With earnings	34 805	34 805	13 507	8 822	1 587	2 190	1 579	2 182	1 137
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 729	29 729	29 051	31 528	28 817	13 098	28 721	13 049	14 318
With Social Security income	10 479	10 479	3 017	3 030	234	114	234	114	298
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 119	7 119	7 159	7 316	9 412	5 465	9 412	5 465	5 046
With public assistance income	1 873	1 873	637	498	125	28	125	28	117
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 084	3 084	2 962	3 004	1 881	3 279	1 881	3 279	2 430
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**36 146**	**36 146**	**40 433**	**35 227**	**40 643**	**21 991**	**40 592**	**21 918**	**19 055**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 748	35 748	39 215	35 186	30 739	19 048	30 739	18 748	15 772
Married-couple families (dollars)	**39 140**	**39 140**	**45 763**	**37 948**	**45 803**	**25 258**	**45 791**	**25 216**	**24 393**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 938	39 938	45 624	39 189	36 867	21 746	36 867	21 452	22 686
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 446**	**17 446**	**16 911**	**18 342**	**20 192**	**13 695**	**20 192**	**13 695**	**9 931**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 529	14 529	13 837	16 128	13 765	12 715	13 765	12 715	9 953
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**29 537**	**29 537**	**9 099**	**8 259**	**1 027**	**601**	**1 019**	**593**	**395**
Householder worked in 1989	24 290	24 290	7 606	6 858	893	545	885	537	326
With related children under 18 years	14 874	14 874	4 563	4 300	496	241	496	233	167
With related children under 5 years	5 900	5 900	2 038	1 753	232	132	232	132	88
Married-couple families	**25 188**	**25 188**	**7 353**	**6 970**	**820**	**417**	**812**	**409**	**248**
Householder worked in 1989	20 891	20 891	6 279	5 800	721	374	713	366	216
With related children under 18 years	12 198	12 198	3 575	3 442	364	172	364	164	75
With related children under 5 years	5 008	5 008	1 674	1 460	174	121	174	121	45
Female householder, no husband present	**3 336**	**3 336**	**1 428**	**1 049**	**177**	**128**	**177**	**128**	**128**
Householder worked in 1989	2 522	2 522	1 048	849	142	121	142	121	91
With related children under 18 years	2 155	2 155	883	735	124	69	124	69	73
With related children under 5 years	711	711	312	231	50	11	50	11	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**16 446**	**16 446**	**9 483**	**3 172**	**1 377**	**2 540**	**1 377**	**2 540**	**1 307**
Nonfamily householder	12 538	12 538	6 852	2 649	788	1 737	788	1 737	1 041
65 years and over	4 038	4 038	1 450	1 106	121	56	121	56	250
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**104 638**	**104 638**	**35 622**	**27 975**	**4 264**	**4 030**	**4 238**	**3 991**	**2 274**
Persons under 18 years	26 330	26 330	7 887	7 305	867	377	867	354	242
Related children under 18 years	26 127	26 127	7 803	7 272	858	361	858	338	222
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 749	18 749	5 274	5 126	569	189	569	166	122
Persons 65 years and over	12 056	12 056	3 644	3 503	372	126	372	126	279
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**2 804**	**2 804**	**918**	**563**	**111**	**130**	**111**	**130**	**104**
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.5	10.1	6.8	10.8	21.6	10.9	21.9	26.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 817	1 817	645	370	88	113	88	113	84
With related children under 18 years	1 875	1 875	702	399	102	83	102	83	56
With related children under 5 years	972	972	381	246	55	50	55	50	41
Married-couple families	**1 748**	**1 748**	**440**	**321**	**67**	**73**	**67**	**73**	**36**
Householder worked in 1989	1 118	1 118	348	198	54	62	54	62	36
With related children under 18 years	1 017	1 017	350	184	58	67	58	67	9
With related children under 5 years	591	591	208	137	37	44	37	44	9
Female householder, no husband present	**909**	**909**	**424**	**226**	**44**	**40**	**44**	**40**	**68**
Householder worked in 1989	580	580	265	156	34	40	34	40	48
With related children under 18 years	767	767	342	207	44	16	44	16	47
With related children under 5 years	347	347	163	101	18	6	18	6	32
Unrelated individuals	**5 752**	**5 752**	**3 840**	**657**	**703**	**1 407**	**703**	**1 407**	**669**
Nonfamily householder	3 661	3 661	2 254	504	317	804	317	804	510
65 years and over	1 368	1 368	472	330	50	23	50	23	178
Persons	**14 653**	**14 653**	**6 633**	**2 433**	**1 058**	**1 807**	**1 058**	**1 807**	**901**
Percent below poverty level	14.0	14.0	18.6	8.7	24.8	44 8	25.0	45 3	39 6
Persons under 18 years	4 085	4 085	1 374	845	193	161	193	161	84
Related children under 18 years	3 907	3 907	1 296	817	184	145	184	145	64
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 533	2 533	760	495	105	72	105	72	24
Persons 65 years and over	1 965	1 965	523	466	50	29	50	29	178
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 550	5 550	3 133	669	518	1 067	518	1 067	273
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 472	20 472	8 642	3 779	1 306	2 201	1 306	2 201	1 159

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	**1 549**	**1 549**	**1 485**
Native	1 525	1 525	1 461
Foreign born	24	24	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	13	13	13
Persons 5 years and over	**1 386**	**1 386**	**1 333**
Speak a language other than English	80	80	77
Do not speak English "very well"	13	13	13
In linguistically isolated households	13	13	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**705**	**705**	**693**
Preprimary school	49	49	47
Public school	29	29	27
Elementary or high school	213	213	203
Public school	213	213	203
College	443	443	443
Public college	436	436	436
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	**671**	**671**	**630**
Less than 9th grade	70	70	63
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	71	71	71
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	156	156	156
Some college, no degree	179	179	157
Associate degree	41	41	41
Bachelor's degree	98	98	92
Graduate or professional degree	56	56	50
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.0	79.0	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.0	23.0	22.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	691	691	640
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	**1 386**	**1 386**	**1 333**
Same house	442	442	425
Different house in United States	920	920	884
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	289	289	268
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19	19	14
Different MSA/PMSA	315	315	312
Not in an MSA/PMSA	297	297	290
Abroad	24	24	24
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	**771**	**771**	**744**
Car, truck, or van	648	648	627
Drove alone	475	475	454
Carpooled	173	173	173
Public transportation	13	13	13
Other means	84	84	78
Worked at home	26	26	26
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	14.0	14.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	728	728	703
Central city	651	651	626
Outside central city	77	77	77
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	43	43	41
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**1 195**	**1 195**	**1 154**
In labor force	877	877	850
Employed	837	837	810
Unemployed	40	40	40
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.6	4.7
Females 16 years and over	**596**	**596**	**577**
Employed	430	430	424
Unemployed	32	32	32
With own children under 6 years	83	83	77
In labor force	70	70	70
With own children 6 to 17 years only	78	78	78
In labor force	74	74	74
Persons 16 to 19 years	**192**	**192**	**192**
Not enrolled in school	49	49	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	15	15
Not high school graduate	–	–	–
Employed	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 023**	**1 023**	**989**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	688	688	667
50 to 52 weeks	375	375	357
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 133**	**1 133**	**1 093**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	50	50
With a mobility limitation	6	6	6
In labor force	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	50	50	50
With a work disability	27	27	24
In labor force	21	21	18
Prevented from working	6	6	6
No work disability	1 106	1 106	1 069
In labor force	850	850	826
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**47**	**47**	**46**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–	–
With a mobility limitation	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	–

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**837**	**837**	**810**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	20	20
Professional specialty occupations	99	99	93
Technicians and related support occupations	20	20	20
Sales occupations	92	92	92
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	121	121	115
Private household occupations	11	11	11
Protective service occupations	11	11	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	157	157	157
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30	30	30
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	98	98	90
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	111	111	111
Transportation and material moving occupations	29	29	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	38	38
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	**565**	**565**	**537**
Less than $5,000	81	81	81
$5,000 to $9,999	69	69	63
$10,000 to $14,999	90	90	90
$15,000 to $24,999	161	161	160
$25,000 to $34,999	61	61	53
$35,000 to $49,999	64	64	57
$50,000 to $74,999	33	33	33
$75,000 to $99,999	6	6	–
$100,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	16 897	16 897	16 540
Mean (dollars)	20 663	20 663	19 517
Families	**274**	**274**	**255**
Median income (dollars)	21 149	21 149	20 574
Per capita income (dollars)	7 246	7 246	6 865
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	**565**	**565**	**537**
With earnings	528	528	501
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 930	20 930	19 807
With Social Security income	42	42	41
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 899	5 899	5 604
With public assistance income	42	42	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 076	3 076	3 120
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	**27 202**	**27 202**	**25 248**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 413	30 413	28 033
Married-couple families (dollars)	**33 221**	**33 221**	**31 134**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 244	36 244	33 850
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**9 715**	**9 715**	**9 715**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 499	8 499	8 499
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	**274**	**274**	**255**
Householder worked in 1989	248	248	230
With related children under 18 years	200	200	184
With related children under 5 years	116	116	102
Married-couple families	**203**	**203**	**184**
Householder worked in 1989	202	202	184
With related children under 18 years	151	151	135
With related children under 5 years	93	93	79
Female householder, no husband present	**66**	**66**	**66**
Householder worked in 1989	41	41	41
With related children under 18 years	44	44	44
With related children under 5 years	23	23	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**448**	**448**	**432**
Nonfamily householder	291	291	282
65 years and over	7	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 333**	**1 333**	**1 269**
Persons under 18 years	393	393	370
Related children under 18 years	390	390	367
Related children 5 to 17 years	227	227	215
Persons 65 years and over	35	35	34
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**50**	**50**	**50**
Percent below poverty level	18.2	18.2	19.6
Householder worked in 1989	44	44	44
With related children under 18 years	43	43	43
With related children under 5 years	24	24	24
Married-couple families	**2**	**2**	**2**
Householder worked in 1989	2	2	2
With related children under 18 years	2	2	2
With related children under 5 years	2	2	2
Female householder, no husband present	**46**	**46**	**46**
Householder worked in 1989	40	40	40
With related children under 18 years	39	39	39
With related children under 5 years	22	22	22
Unrelated individuals	**216**	**216**	**209**
Nonfamily householder	101	101	101
65 years and over	–	–	–
Persons	**432**	**432**	**421**
Percent below poverty level	32.4	32.4	33.2
Persons under 18 years	131	131	127
Related children under 18 years	131	131	127
Related children 5 to 17 years	59	59	57
Persons 65 years and over	–	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	325	325	314
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	506	506	489

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Tatol	Fayetteville city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	**1 579**	**1 579**	**534**
Native	1 577	1 577	534
Foreign born	2	2	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**1 412**	**1 412**	**493**
Speak o longuoge other thon English	28	28	6
Oo not speak English "very well"	–	–	–
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**461**	**461**	**133**
Preprimary school	22	22	13
Public school	11	11	8
Elementary or high school	331	331	63
Public school	328	328	63
College	108	108	57
Public college	95	95	57
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	**822**	**822**	**320**
Less than 9th grade	98	98	14
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	153	153	74
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	179	179	58
Some college, no degree	179	179	78
Associate degree	47	47	13
Bachelor's degree	93	93	42
Graduate or professional degree	73	73	41
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.5	69.5	72.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.2	20.2	25.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 667	1 667	1 902
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	**1 412**	**1 412**	**493**
Same house	598	598	128
Different house in United States	796	796	353
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	183	183	134
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	153	153	41
Different MSA/PMSA	149	149	63
Not in an MSA/PMSA	311	311	115
Abroad	18	18	12
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	**725**	**725**	**278**
Car, truck, or van	677	677	261
Drove alone	508	508	210
Carpooled	169	169	51
Public transportation	–	–	–
Other means	26	26	11
Worked at home	22	22	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.7	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	574	574	228
Central city	433	433	164
Outside central city	141	141	64
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	151	151	50
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**1 096**	**1 096**	**417**
In labor force	797	797	310
Employed	738	738	278
Unemployed	59	59	32
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	7.4	10.3
Females 16 years and over	**511**	**511**	**208**
Employed	301	301	130
Unemployed	23	23	16
With own children under 6 years	122	122	52
In labor force	101	101	50
With own children 6 to 17 years only	92	92	50
In labor force	60	60	24
Persons 16 to 19 years	**114**	**114**	**51**
Not enrolled in school	25	25	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	16	16
Not high school graduate	25	25	19
Employed	9	9	3
Unemployed	9	9	9
Not in labor force	7	7	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**867**	**867**	**346**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	705	705	274
50 to 52 weeks	497	497	213
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 029**	**1 029**	**401**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	41	25
With a mobility limitation	29	29	15
In labor force	5	5	–
With a self-care limitation	25	25	18
With a work disability	126	126	44
In labor force	58	58	5
Prevented from working	61	61	34
No work disability	903	903	357
In labor force	726	726	298
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**56**	**56**	**9**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	17	–
With a mobility limitation	17	17	–
With a self-care limitation	8	8	–

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**738**	**738**	**278**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	63	63	33
Professional specialty occupations	70	70	34
Technicians and related support occupations	30	30	16
Sales occupations	68	68	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	103	103	37
Private household occupations	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	4	4	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	71	71	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47	47	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	100	100	37
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	63	63	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	52	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	67	67	17
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	**541**	**541**	**189**
Less than $5,000	69	69	36
$5,000 to $9,999	34	34	13
$10,000 to $14,999	32	32	12
$15,000 to $24,999	132	132	29
$25,000 to $34,999	144	144	42
$35,000 to $49,999	66	66	31
$50,000 to $74,999	34	34	12
$75,000 to $99,999	11	11	4
$100,000 or more	19	19	10
Median (dollars)	25 172	25 172	26 125
Mean (dollars)	30 582	30 582	31 004
Families	**391**	**391**	**114**
Median income (dollars)	26 581	26 581	31 731
Per capita income (dollars)	11 059	11 059	12 713
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	**541**	**541**	**189**
With earnings	502	502	186
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 436	29 436	29 706
With Social Security income	67	67	31
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 391	4 391	3 994
With public assistance income	23	23	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	805	805	586
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	**35 024**	**35 024**	**37 552**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 823	29 823	28 909
Married-couple families (dollars)	**39 058**	**39 058**	**42 218**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 121	34 121	33 639
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**19 952**	**19 952**	**25 044**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 632	16 632	25 044
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	**391**	**391**	**114**
Householder worked in 1989	340	340	105
With related children under 18 years	250	250	78
With related children under 5 years	102	102	42
Married-couple families	**319**	**319**	**95**
Householder worked in 1989	272	272	88
With related children under 18 years	197	197	59
With related children under 5 years	74	74	23
Female householder, no husband present	**51**	**51**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	7
With related children under 18 years	34	34	9
With related children under 5 years	14	14	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**244**	**244**	**120**
Nonfamily householder	150	150	75
65 years and over	20	20	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 531**	**1 531**	**513**
Persons under 18 years	525	525	135
Related children under 18 years	496	496	126
Related children 5 to 17 years	339	339	85
Persons 65 years and over	56	56	9
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**52**	**52**	**26**
Percent below poverty level	13.3	13.3	22.8
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	18
With related children under 18 years	42	42	26
With related children under 5 years	27	27	12
Married-couple families	**30**	**30**	**14**
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	8
With related children under 18 years	20	20	14
With related children under 5 years	6	6	–
Female householder, no husband present	**8**	**8**	**2**
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	–
With related children under 18 years	8	8	2
With related children under 5 years	7	7	2
Unrelated individuals	**107**	**107**	**51**
Nonfamily householder	42	42	16
65 years and over	16	16	–
Persons	**289**	**289**	**132**
Percent below poverty level	18.9	18.9	25.7
Persons under 18 years	107	107	24
Related children under 18 years	78	78	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	42	42	13
Persons 65 years and over	23	23	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	163	163	80
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	356	356	140

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	**1 028**	**1 028**	**642**
Native	248	248	123
Foreign born	780	780	519
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	150	150	103
Persons 5 years and over	**966**	**966**	**632**
Speak a language other than English	755	755	526
Do not speak English "very well"	403	403	263
In linguistically isolated households	318	318	184
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**493**	**493**	**393**
Preprimary school	5	5	5
Public school	–	–	–
Elementary or high school	111	111	30
Public school	107	107	30
College	377	377	358
Public college	366	366	347
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	**542**	**542**	**349**
Less than 9th grade	26	26	5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	94	94	35
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92	92	36
Some college, no degree	64	64	42
Associate degree	47	47	42
Bachelor's degree	118	118	92
Graduate or professional degree	101	101	97
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.9	77.9	88.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.4	40.4	54.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	810	810	527
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	**966**	**966**	**632**
Same house	222	222	139
Different house in United States	392	392	234
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	152	152	107
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10	10	6
Different MSA/PMSA	148	148	99
Not in an MSA/PMSA	82	82	22
Abroad	352	352	259
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	**513**	**513**	**334**
Car, truck, or van	390	390	241
Drove alone	256	256	157
Carpooled	134	134	84
Public transportation	26	26	26
Other means	84	84	67
Worked at home	13	13	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.5	16.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	456	456	299
Central city	426	426	294
Outside central city	30	30	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	57	57	35
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**888**	**888**	**618**
In labor force	556	556	361
Employed	536	536	350
Unemployed	20	20	11
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	3.6	3.0
Females 16 years and over	**370**	**370**	**191**
Employed	242	242	119
Unemployed	6	6	2
With own children under 6 years	67	67	17
In labor force	57	57	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	47	47	23
In labor force	39	39	18
Persons 16 to 19 years	**114**	**114**	**72**
Not enrolled in school	14	14	–
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	14	–
Not high school graduate	14	14	–
Employed	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–
Not in labor force	14	14	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**625**	**625**	**425**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	377	377	194
50 to 52 weeks	227	227	117
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**870**	**870**	**611**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	54	49
With a mobility limitation	6	6	6
In labor force	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	54	54	49
With a work disability	35	35	16
In labor force	10	10	–
Prevented from working	20	20	11
No work disability	835	835	595
In labor force	546	546	361
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**18**	**18**	**7**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13	7
With a mobility limitation	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	13	13	7

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**536**	**536**	**350**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	78	78	42
Professional specialty occupations	124	124	119
Technicians and related support occupations	4	4	–
Sales occupations	8	8	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	28	28	17
Private household occupations	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	135	135	125
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	18	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	44	44	15
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	61	61	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	36	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	**368**	**368**	**278**
Less than $5,000	77	77	73
$5,000 to $9,999	101	101	80
$10,000 to $14,999	25	25	–
$15,000 to $24,999	56	56	45
$25,000 to $34,999	53	53	43
$35,000 to $49,999	31	31	17
$50,000 to $74,999	13	13	13
$75,000 to $99,999	5	5	–
$100,000 or more	7	7	7
Median (dollars)	10 652	10 652	8 618
Mean (dollars)	18 537	18 537	17 517
Families	**144**	**144**	**90**
Median income (dollars)	16 957	16 957	25 536
Per capita income (dollars)	8 023	8 023	8 140
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	**368**	**368**	**278**
With earnings	335	335	251
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 792	17 792	16 495
With Social Security income	4	4	–
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 224	10 224	–
With public assistance income	15	15	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 200	7 200	7 200
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	**26 428**	**26 428**	**28 769**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 995	20 995	32 090
Married-couple families (dollars)	**29 292**	**29 292**	**32 186**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 270	22 270	32 090
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**2 071**	**2 071**	**1 600**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 720	3 720	–
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	**144**	**144**	**90**
Householder worked in 1989	126	126	76
With related children under 18 years	69	69	24
With related children under 5 years	42	42	5
Married-couple families	**119**	**119**	**74**
Householder worked in 1989	103	103	62
With related children under 18 years	60	60	24
With related children under 5 years	33	33	5
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**9**	**7**
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	7
With related children under 18 years	2	2	–
With related children under 5 years	2	2	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**353**	**353**	**296**
Nonfamily householder	224	224	188
65 years and over	6	6	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**981**	**981**	**595**
Persons under 18 years	178	178	43
Related children under 18 years	174	174	43
Related children 5 to 17 years	112	112	33
Persons 65 years and over	18	18	7
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**52**	**52**	**26**
Percent below poverty level	36.1	36.1	28.9
Householder worked in 1989	38	38	12
With related children under 18 years	31	31	5
With related children under 5 years	25	25	5
Married-couple families	**41**	**41**	**17**
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	5
With related children under 18 years	29	29	5
With related children under 5 years	23	23	5
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**9**	**7**
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	7
With related children under 18 years	2	2	–
With related children under 5 years	2	2	–
Unrelated individuals	**185**	**185**	**177**
Nonfamily householder	84	84	84
65 years and over	–	–	–
Persons	**388**	**388**	**239**
Percent below poverty level	39.6	39.6	40.2
Persons under 18 years	100	100	5
Related children under 18 years	96	96	5
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	65	–
Persons 65 years and over	–	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	223	223	176
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	440	440	279

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	**1 477**	**1 477**	**614**	**441**
Native	1 114	1 114	510	308
Foreign born	363	363	104	133
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	36	36	–	25
Persons 5 years and over	**1 309**	**1 309**	**572**	**382**
Speak a language other than English	634	634	221	251
Do not speak English "very well"	276	276	46	146
In linguistically isolated households	129	129	–	73
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**633**	**633**	**354**	**131**
Preprimary school	36	36	–	24
Public school	31	31	–	24
Elementary or high school	388	388	168	95
Public school	388	388	168	95
College	209	209	186	12
Public college	209	209	186	12
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	**557**	**557**	**196**	**197**
Less than 9th grade	120	120	18	54
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	84	84	30	23
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	121	121	47	32
Some college, no degree	108	108	44	56
Associate degree	28	28	13	4
Bachelor's degree	55	55	22	22
Graduate or professional degree	41	41	22	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.4	63.4	75.5	60.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.2	17.2	22.4	14.2
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 328	1 328	1 192	1 552
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	**1 309**	**1 309**	**572**	**382**
Same house	297	297	36	119
Different house in United States	871	871	496	220
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	177	177	99	49
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	84	84	24	9
Different MSA/PMSA	385	385	227	100
Not in an MSA/PMSA	225	225	146	62
Abroad	141	141	40	43
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	**656**	**656**	**248**	**252**
Car, truck, or van	544	544	197	227
Drove alone	339	339	114	141
Carpooled	205	205	83	86
Public transportation	5	5	5	–
Other means	88	88	46	25
Worked at home	19	19	–	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.6	19.6	22.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	590	590	237	220
Central city	499	499	208	211
Outside central city	91	91	29	9
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	66	66	11	32
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	**933**	**933**	**412**	**294**
In labor force	712	712	285	260
Employed	668	668	252	252
Unemployed	44	44	33	8
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	11.6	3.1
Females 16 years and over	**429**	**429**	**194**	**119**
Employed	278	278	121	85
Unemployed	17	17	17	–
With own children under 6 years	98	98	24	45
In labor force	52	52	5	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	102	102	51	17
In labor force	80	80	37	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	**116**	**116**	**57**	**27**
Not enrolled in school	46	46	21	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	18	9	–
Not high school graduate	30	30	9	12
Employed	12	12	–	12
Unemployed	9	9	9	–
Not in labor force	9	9	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**738**	**738**	**307**	**267**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	572	572	194	238
50 to 52 weeks	345	345	91	152
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**894**	**894**	**389**	**288**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	46	8	32
With a mobility limitation	15	15	8	7
In labor force	–	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	46	46	8	32
With a work disability	41	41	13	17
In labor force	26	26	5	10
Prevented from working	15	15	8	7
No work disability	853	853	376	271
In labor force	676	676	280	250
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**39**	**39**	**23**	**6**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	14	7	4
With a mobility limitation	14	14	7	4
With a self-care limitation	3	3	–	–

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	**668**	**668**	**252**	**252**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	43	43	14	16
Professional specialty occupations	55	55	35	10
Technicians and related support occupations	13	13	6	7
Sales occupations	75	75	43	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63	63	21	38
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	7	7	7	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	97	97	45	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	43	–	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	70	70	27	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	87	22	41
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	3	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	112	112	32	55
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	**358**	**358**	**142**	**127**
Less than $5,000	61	61	61	–
$5,000 to $9,999	23	23	7	–
$10,000 to $14,999	41	41	13	19
$15,000 to $24,999	108	108	39	42
$25,000 to $34,999	57	57	5	30
$35,000 to $49,999	39	39	12	19
$50,000 to $74,999	18	18	5	9
$75,000 to $99,999	8	8	–	8
$100,000 or more	3	3	–	–
Median (dollars)	20 417	20 417	13 077	25 481
Mean (dollars)	23 987	23 987	15 595	31 989
Families	**253**	**253**	**91**	**86**
Median income (dollars)	21 103	21 103	9 794	31 786
Per capita income (dollars)	5 986	5 986	4 429	8 563
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	**358**	**358**	**142**	**127**
With earnings	335	335	133	127
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 128	24 128	15 169	31 685
With Social Security income	20	20	–	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 987	2 987	–	2 237
With public assistance income	28	28	8	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 760	3 760	6 900	553
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	**25 001**	**25 001**	**17 018**	**36 598**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 883	22 883	19 267	27 588
Married-couple families (dollars)	**30 869**	**30 869**	**25 217**	**42 339**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 321	28 321	28 558	33 439
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**10 177**	**10 177**	**8 619**	**14 910**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 021	9 021	5 888	14 910
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	**253**	**253**	**91**	**86**
Householder worked in 1989	234	234	82	86
With related children under 18 years	181	181	61	57
With related children under 5 years	77	77	12	30
Married-couple families	**183**	**183**	**47**	**68**
Householder worked in 1989	172	172	38	68
With related children under 18 years	130	130	36	39
With related children under 5 years	56	56	12	17
Female householder, no husband present	**57**	**57**	**31**	**18**
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	31	18
With related children under 18 years	51	51	25	18
With related children under 5 years	21	21	–	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**273**	**273**	**141**	**93**
Nonfamily householder	105	105	51	41
65 years and over	17	17	7	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 375**	**1 375**	**528**	**441**
Persons under 18 years	538	538	192	152
Related children under 18 years	527	527	183	152
Related children 5 to 17 years	375	375	141	93
Persons 65 years and over	39	39	23	6
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	**75**	**75**	**54**	–
Percent below poverty level	29.6	29.6	59.3	–
Householder worked in 1989	58	58	45	–
With related children under 18 years	55	55	34	–
With related children under 5 years	28	28	9	–
Married-couple families	**29**	**29**	**16**	–
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	7	–
With related children under 18 years	22	22	9	–
With related children under 5 years	20	20	9	–
Female householder, no husband present	**33**	**33**	**25**	–
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25	–
With related children under 18 years	33	33	25	–
With related children under 5 years	8	8	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**164**	**164**	**101**	**37**
Nonfamily householder	42	42	35	7
65 years and over	7	7	7	–
Persons	**456**	**456**	**280**	**37**
Percent below poverty level	33.2	33.2	53.0	8.4
Persons under 18 years	181	181	106	–
Related children under 18 years	170	170	97	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	117	117	63	–
Persons 65 years and over	7	7	7	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	220	220	157	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	512	512	280	46

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	**107 778**	**107 778**	**38 830**	**27 997**
Native	107 117	107 117	38 495	27 890
Foreign born	661	661	335	107
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	131	131	39	67
Persons 5 years and over	**100 456**	**100 456**	**36 318**	**25 864**
Speak a language other than English	1 945	1 945	814	431
Do not speak English "very well"	531	531	187	172
In linguistically isolated households	179	179	65	77
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**30 697**	**30 697**	**14 614**	**6 291**
Preprimary school	1 471	1 471	631	412
Public school	802	802	303	233
Elementary or high school	17 188	17 188	4 762	4 662
Public school	16 352	16 352	4 473	4 391
College	12 038	12 038	9 221	1 217
Public college	11 678	11 678	9 091	1 135
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	**65 618**	**65 618**	**21 299**	**17 872**
Less than 9th grade	7 825	7 825	1 279	2 289
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 712	9 712	1 996	2 955
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 373	20 373	4 393	6 083
Some college, no degree	12 222	12 222	4 982	3 298
Associate degree	2 474	2 474	913	779
Bachelor's degree	7 970	7 970	4 321	1 806
Graduate or professional degree	5 042	5 042	3 415	662
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	73.3	84.6	70.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.8	19.8	36.3	13.8
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 159	1 159	805	1 324
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	**100 456**	**100 456**	**36 318**	**25 864**
Same house	45 721	45 721	11 421	12 263
Different house in United States	54 372	54 372	24 689	13 512
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17 297	17 297	7 683	5 893
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 956	9 956	2 161	1 617
Different MSA/PMSA	14 493	14 493	8 500	2 919
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 626	12 626	6 345	3 083
Abroad	363	363	208	89
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	**51 976**	**51 976**	**19 128**	**13 662**
Car, truck, or van	47 710	47 710	17 361	13 070
Drove alone	40 878	40 878	15 133	11 425
Carpooled	6 832	6 832	2 228	1 645
Public transportation	174	174	148	15
Other means	1 972	1 972	1 107	234
Worked at home	2 120	2 120	512	343
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	17.4	13.6	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	46 654	46 654	17 678	11 581
Central city	37 609	37 609	15 440	10 415
Outside central city	9 045	9 045	2 238	1 166
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 322	5 322	1 450	2 081
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	**84 292**	**84 292**	**31 749**	**21 503**
In labor force	55 113	55 113	20 318	14 387
Employed	52 805	52 805	19 453	13 834
Unemployed	2 195	2 195	818	521
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6
Females 16 years and over	**43 237**	**43 237**	**16 131**	**11 365**
Employed	23 805	23 805	8 948	6 227
Unemployed	1 056	1 056	357	250
With own children under 6 years	6 169	6 169	2 081	1 803
In labor force	4 000	4 000	1 322	1 168
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 515	7 515	2 110	2 109
In labor force	6 026	6 026	1 624	1 708
Persons 16 to 19 years	**7 510**	**7 510**	**3 481**	**1 693**
Not enrolled in school	1 586	1 586	480	478
Unemployed or not in labor force	516	516	182	142
Not high school graduate	734	734	241	224
Employed	381	381	101	121
Unemployed	70	70	11	32
Not in labor force	283	283	129	71
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**62 537**	**62 537**	**24 859**	**15 535**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 948	47 948	17 738	12 542
50 to 52 weeks	33 254	33 254	11 259	9 094
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**71 411**	**71 411**	**27 624**	**17 758**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 325	2 325	603	684
With a mobility limitation	1 392	1 392	361	376
In labor force	236	236	67	73
With a self-care limitation	1 555	1 555	413	489
With a work disability	6 677	6 677	1 798	1 790
In labor force	2 758	2 758	886	659
Prevented from working	3 307	3 307	730	948
No work disability	64 734	64 734	25 826	15 968
In labor force	50 872	50 872	18 887	13 324
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**12 029**	**12 029**	**3 629**	**3 501**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 660	2 660	832	730
With a mobility limitation	2 205	2 205	727	603
With a self-care limitation	1 506	1 506	470	416

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	**52 805**	**52 805**	**19 453**	**13 834**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 690	5 690	2 569	1 615
Professional specialty occupations	6 909	6 909	4 074	1 343
Technicians and related support occupations	1 749	1 749	827	468
Sales occupations	6 759	6 759	2 816	1 968
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 366	7 366	2 800	2 066
Private household occupations	171	171	56	49
Protective service occupations	500	500	172	168
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 586	5 586	2 210	1 328
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 373	2 373	296	278
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 106	6 106	1 363	1 786
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 281	4 281	1 088	1 085
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 692	2 692	562	822
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 623	2 623	620	858
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	**41 836**	**41 836**	**15 873**	**10 822**
Less than $5,000	3 149	3 149	1 690	448
$5,000 to $9,999	4 617	4 617	1 961	1 005
$10,000 to $14,999	5 146	5 146	2 029	1 273
$15,000 to $24,999	9 444	9 444	3 173	2 634
$25,000 to $34,999	7 644	7 644	2 356	2 329
$35,000 to $49,999	6 240	6 240	2 160	1 828
$50,000 to $74,999	3 730	3 730	1 606	852
$75,000 to $99,999	934	934	445	230
$100,000 or more	932	932	453	223
Median (dollars)	23 329	23 329	21 624	25 199
Mean (dollars)	30 283	30 283	30 277	30 904
Families	**29 362**	**29 362**	**9 046**	**8 199**
Median income (dollars)	28 441	28 441	30 857	29 164
Per capita income (dollars)	11 812	11 812	12 572	11 957
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	**41 836**	**41 836**	**15 873**	**10 822**
With earnings	34 589	34 589	13 438	8 736
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 750	29 750	29 117	31 517
With Social Security income	10 462	10 462	3 017	3 028
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 125	7 125	7 159	7 318
With public assistance income	1 853	1 853	637	489
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 091	3 091	2 962	3 049
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	**36 203**	**36 203**	**40 551**	**35 214**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 876	35 876	39 412	35 280
Married-couple families (dollars)	**39 173**	**39 173**	**45 828**	**37 903**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 032	40 032	45 747	39 241
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 561**	**17 561**	**17 060**	**18 414**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 674	14 674	14 061	16 192
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	**28 985**	**28 989**	**8 941**	**8 046**
Householder worked in 1989	23 853	23 842	7 477	6 675
With related children under 18 years	14 597	14 613	4 529	4 156
With related children under 5 years	5 775	5 782	2 009	1 684
Married-couple families	**24 725**	**24 752**	**7 241**	**6 825**
Householder worked in 1989	20 525	20 526	6 201	5 676
With related children under 18 years	11 948	11 970	3 531	3 354
With related children under 5 years	4 877	4 890	1 616	1 424
Female householder, no husband present	**3 263**	**3 246**	**1 384**	**1 001**
Householder worked in 1989	2 467	2 461	999	810
With related children under 18 years	2 121	2 115	878	693
With related children under 5 years	710	704	331	212
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**16 177**	**16 168**	**9 327**	**3 107**
Nonfamily householder	12 432	12 423	6 821	2 604
65 years and over	3 916	3 913	1 369	1 092
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**103 224**	**103 219**	**35 145**	**27 500**
Persons under 18 years	25 961	25 961	7 744	7 165
Related children under 18 years	25 757	25 757	7 661	7 132
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 482	18 482	5 145	5 040
Persons 65 years and over	11 779	11 791	3 512	3 434
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	**2 790**	**2 796**	**931**	**568**
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.5	10.3	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 804	1 803	648	371
With related children under 18 years	1 866	1 865	717	400
With related children under 5 years	989	988	396	255
Married-couple families	**1 756**	**1 768**	**450**	**340**
Householder worked in 1989	1 125	1 130	358	213
With related children under 18 years	1 017	1 022	355	199
With related children under 5 years	581	586	199	146
Female householder, no husband present	**878**	**872**	**413**	**212**
Householder worked in 1989	555	549	246	142
With related children under 18 years	751	745	340	193
With related children under 5 years	360	354	177	101
Unrelated individuals	**5 590**	**5 587**	**3 722**	**657**
Nonfamily householder	3 593	3 590	2 198	513
65 years and over	1 320	1 320	433	332
Persons	**14 328**	**14 331**	**6 469**	**2 443**
Percent below poverty level	13.9	13.9	18.4	8.9
Persons under 18 years	3 955	3 955	1 301	845
Related children under 18 years	3 779	3 779	1 227	817
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 418	2 418	693	497
Persons 65 years and over	1 914	1 921	484	469
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 483	5 489	3 097	674
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 100	20 103	8 486	3 756

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
All housing units	**47 349**	**47 349**	**18 826**	**11 654**	**1 162**	**1 432**	**1 702**	**2 505**	**1 738**	**1 859**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 230	1 230	583	292	37	19	23	64	84	46
1985 to 1988	5 992	5 992	2 824	1 201	150	204	194	459	298	181
1980 to 1984	5 700	5 700	2 336	1 341	158	123	211	394	252	205
1970 to 1979	13 355	13 355	4 678	3 887	394	516	616	694	680	961
1960 to 1969	8 759	8 759	3 248	2 545	222	232	352	375	269	256
1950 to 1959	4 917	4 917	2 243	1 125	84	86	86	207	66	108
1940 to 1949	2 532	2 532	984	670	48	86	68	176	53	34
1939 or earlier	4 864	4 864	1 930	593	69	166	152	136	36	68
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	496	496	335	47	–	15	9	10	12	–
1 bedroom	5 446	5 446	3 571	907	43	91	87	244	244	50
2 bedrooms	16 906	16 906	7 177	3 836	499	320	492	1 025	671	397
3 bedrooms	20 443	20 443	6 081	6 045	548	794	869	1 105	736	1 269
4 bedrooms	3 332	3 332	1 299	722	67	176	205	90	67	128
5 or more bedrooms	726	726	363	97	5	36	40	31	8	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	100	100	76	24	–	–	–	–	24	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	268	268	227	41	–	–	–	19	–	11
Vacant condominium housing units	23	23	11	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	46 722	46 722	18 674	11 610	1 143	1 401	1 672	2 474	1 738	1 857
Source of water, public system or private company	39 957	39 957	18 625	11 319	809	890	1 358	2 363	1 724	1 611
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 199	32 199	18 038	10 417	84	70	637	2 169	1 694	1 137
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	640	640	85	41	27	35	56	19	–	5
Owner-occupied housing units	269	269	9	26	13	17	16	11	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	145	145	42	8	–	–	19	8	–	3
Occupied housing units	**43 372**	**43 372**	**16 885**	**11 106**	**1 040**	**1 345**	**1 630**	**2 374**	**1 648**	**1 803**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	28 350	28 350	12 649	9 335	262	552	804	1 862	1 218	1 544
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 093	3 093	104	116	265	243	303	32	6	38
Electricity	6 779	6 779	3 797	1 229	199	284	129	387	379	92
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	26	26	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
All other fuels	5 077	5 077	309	416	314	266	388	83	45	129
No fuel used	47	47	26	10	–	–	–	10	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 470	2 470	1 240	555	50	43	64	151	60	24
1	14 676	14 676	6 623	4 067	237	282	387	1 001	719	472
2	18 086	18 086	6 733	4 604	438	647	764	919	669	839
3 or more	8 140	8 140	2 289	1 880	315	373	415	303	200	468
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**26 706**	**26 706**	**7 329**	**7 065**	**816**	**1 114**	**1 297**	**1 265**	**928**	**1 492**
1989 to March 1990	3 154	3 154	989	822	91	115	167	159	168	177
1985 to 1988	7 451	7 451	2 245	1 882	179	305	353	426	302	447
1980 to 1984	4 408	4 408	1 118	1 112	177	156	219	177	174	265
1970 to 1979	6 615	6 615	1 532	2 080	221	306	301	305	193	514
1969 or earlier	5 078	5 078	1 445	1 169	148	232	257	198	91	89
Renter-occupied housing units	**16 666**	**16 666**	**9 556**	**4 041**	**224**	**231**	**333**	**1 109**	**720**	**311**
1989 to March 1990	9 542	9 542	6 234	1 956	156	76	147	602	380	102
1985 to 1988	5 287	5 287	2 652	1 554	32	88	129	370	310	149
1980 to 1984	1 103	1 103	386	364	7	51	29	117	17	49
1970 to 1979	574	574	230	140	17	14	20	20	8	11
1969 or earlier	160	160	54	27	12	2	8	–	5	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	3 552	3 552	1 324	1 001	137	75	165	403	141	44
Householder 65 years and over	8 284	8 284	2 592	2 501	182	351	318	510	236	356
Owner-occupied housing units	6 615	6 615	1 853	1 910	163	313	270	368	194	336
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	104	104	15	–	7	6	30	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	253	253	75	65	13	3	28	31	–	–
No vehicle available	1 443	1 443	648	351	26	43	55	89	19	5
Complete plumbing facilities	42 958	42 958	16 834	11 072	1 027	1 328	1 595	2 355	1 648	1 800
1.00 or less persons per room	41 840	41 840	16 490	10 822	953	1 293	1 579	2 311	1 603	1 759
1.01 or more persons per room	1 118	1 118	344	250	74	35	16	44	45	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	414	414	51	34	13	17	35	19	–	3
1.00 or less persons per room	359	359	51	34	13	17	32	19	–	3
1.01 or more persons per room	55	55	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 157	36 157	43 212	35 429	30 160	40 992	44 901	34 872	38 434	35 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 966	18 966	17 686	21 548	18 037	22 374	22 852	19 710	21 646	25 197
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 098	7 098	3 663	1 167	135	109	170	360	145	133
Owner-occupied housing units	2 502	2 502	523	498	88	65	119	108	53	88
Renter-occupied housing units	4 596	4 596	3 140	669	47	44	51	252	92	45

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 416**	**1 382**	**1 641**	**2 138**	**2 847**	**1 811**	**1 867**	**1 210**	–	**74**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	42	115	53	25	88	19	3	56	–	–
1985 to 1988	156	238	218	323	473	187	101	136	–	19
1980 to 1984	254	257	308	229	522	179	125	130	–	7
1970 to 1979	643	388	554	524	716	455	442	289	–	13
1960 to 1969	151	200	250	535	464	422	434	229	–	6
1950 to 1959	73	43	111	289	318	206	389	152	–	6
1940 to 1949	18	24	29	109	52	80	198	84	–	–
1939 or earlier	79	117	118	104	214	263	175	134	–	23
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	21	–	29	115	–	6	12	–	–
1 bedroom	98	42	74	316	1 153	130	198	70	–	2
2 bedrooms	292	478	662	828	1 248	724	896	483	–	19
3 bedrooms	864	731	821	735	270	848	677	505	–	47
4 bedrooms	149	97	66	164	38	90	65	125	–	6
5 or more bedrooms	13	13	18	66	23	19	25	15	–	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	9	44	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 414	1 377	1 613	2 128	2 847	1 798	1 838	1 194	–	72
Source of water, public system or private company	1 198	971	1 240	2 123	2 847	1 579	1 857	1 074	–	66
Sewage disposal, public sewer	930	466	756	2 078	2 825	1 099	1 733	565	–	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	12	–	10	–	16	24	26	–	2
Owner-occupied housing units	–	7	–	–	–	6	–	16	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	10	–	7	15	10	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 354**	**1 287**	**1 540**	**1 954**	**2 611**	**1 548**	**1 665**	**1 117**	–	**72**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 103	591	949	1 591	1 363	1 071	1 461	613	–	53
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	65	145	125	13	8	105	16	91	–	–
Electricity	121	337	259	331	1 208	154	102	123	–	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	65	214	207	19	21	214	86	290	–	13
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	11	4	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	47	32	45	133	123	98	215	117	–	–
1	378	252	444	724	1 376	449	723	274	–	13
2	628	643	778	698	930	712	500	497	–	48
3 or more	301	360	273	399	182	289	227	229	–	11
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	–	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**981**	**945**	**951**	**733**	**153**	**1 147**	**851**	**791**	–	**61**
1989 to March 1990	131	157	111	49	27	73	71	79	–	–
1985 to 1988	296	257	317	208	25	292	169	221	–	19
1980 to 1984	207	206	147	131	25	197	99	119	–	7
1970 to 1979	274	210	234	112	53	288	204	172	–	13
1969 or earlier	73	115	142	233	23	297	308	200	–	22
Renter-occupied housing units	**373**	**342**	**589**	**1 221**	**2 458**	**401**	**814**	**326**	–	**11**
1989 to March 1990	173	152	363	869	1 768	204	495	123	–	–
1985 to 1988	167	127	188	287	617	136	220	120	–	5
1980 to 1984	27	38	20	23	50	44	59	47	–	6
1970 to 1979	3	25	18	42	23	13	35	11	–	–
1969 or earlier	3	–	–	–	–	4	5	25	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	85	66	67	218	179	79	255	78	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	298	131	168	223	96	457	353	251	–	29
Owner-occupied housing units	194	115	164	179	55	390	267	184	–	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	3	–	–
No telephone in unit	4	8	–	–	–	6	31	11	–	–
No vehicle available	37	16	3	59	19	83	109	56	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	1 354	1 280	1 540	1 944	2 611	1 535	1 650	1 091	–	72
1.00 or less persons per room	1 339	1 256	1 494	1 881	2 575	1 498	1 572	1 068	–	72
1.01 or more persons per room	15	24	46	63	36	37	78	23	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	10	–	13	15	26	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	10	–	11	15	20	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 536	30 303	36 937	42 121	30 237	32 294	23 570	29 261	–	35 150
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 185	22 038	20 448	17 985	12 966	18 007	16 640	17 771	–	24 557
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	141	144	167	537	1 086	259	408	198	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	52	73	74	59	45	153	144	82	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	89	71	93	478	1 041	106	264	116	–	–

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
All housing units	**3 780**	**1 818**	**471**	**–**	**43**	**92**	**488**	**585**	**2 124**	**2 835**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	329	26	6	–	–	–	73	22	25	88
1985 to 1988	1 192	63	53	–	7	11	93	52	323	473
1980 to 1984	581	71	42	–	2	26	88	162	215	522
1970 to 1979	1 031	246	241	–	23	45	56	193	524	716
1960 to 1969	455	411	73	–	11	2	90	93	535	464
1950 to 1959	121	414	7	–	–	8	7	44	289	306
1940 to 1949	22	148	28	–	–	–	8	–	109	52
1939 or earlier	49	439	21	–	–	–	73	19	104	214
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	22	5	–	–	–	–	7	–	29	115
1 bedroom	448	105	6	–	16	–	18	25	316	1 153
2 bedrooms	1 059	567	66	–	23	7	203	392	828	1 248
3 bedrooms	1 707	778	276	–	4	83	222	151	721	258
4 bedrooms	443	272	96	–	–	2	38	10	164	38
5 or more bedrooms	101	91	27	–	–	–	–	7	66	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	160	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	44
Vacant condominium housing units	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	3 780	1 790	471	–	43	92	488	576	2 114	2 835
Source of water, public system or private company	3 763	1 807	456	–	43	92	444	541	2 109	2 835
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 726	1 751	428	–	43	90	405	486	2 064	2 813
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	16	15	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	11	6	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Occupied housing units	**3 467**	**1 705**	**468**	**–**	**38**	**90**	**450**	**549**	**1 940**	**2 599**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 559	1 480	427	–	26	79	332	352	1 591	1 363
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	18	6	–	–	–	–	4	13	8
Electricity	845	185	6	–	12	–	112	175	317	1 208
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	40	18	29	–	–	11	6	18	19	9
No fuel used	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	162	111	20	–	10	–	25	16	133	123
1	1 097	523	97	–	18	14	120	196	724	1 376
2	1 658	755	217	–	8	47	238	277	698	918
3 or more	550	316	134	–	2	29	67	60	385	182
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	2.1	–	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**2 215**	**1 208**	**368**	**–**	**4**	**71**	**242**	**147**	**733**	**153**
1989 to March 1990	371	161	32	–	–	8	73	13	49	27
1985 to 1988	880	282	110	–	–	22	50	44	208	25
1980 to 1984	388	144	68	–	–	21	43	28	131	25
1970 to 1979	428	289	111	–	4	20	24	48	112	53
1969 or earlier	148	332	47	–	–	–	52	14	233	23
Renter-occupied housing units	**1 252**	**497**	**100**	**–**	**34**	**19**	**208**	**402**	**1 207**	**2 446**
1989 to March 1990	770	297	35	–	14	7	107	274	869	1 768
1985 to 1988	442	134	45	–	17	10	78	121	273	617
1980 to 1984	29	40	6	–	–	–	23	7	23	38
1970 to 1979	–	22	14	–	3	2	–	–	42	23
1969 or earlier	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	65	72	7	–	10	–	25	29	218	179
Householder 65 years and over	738	356	80	–	10	5	61	33	223	96
Owner-occupied housing units	503	335	60	–	4	5	45	31	179	55
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	.8	–	–	–
No vehicle available	143	85	20	–	7	–	16	–	59	19
Complete plumbing facilities	3 467	1 694	453	–	38	90	450	549	1 930	2 599
1.00 or less persons per room	3 459	1 655	453	–	34	88	440	530	1 867	2 563
1.01 or more persons per room	8	39	–	–	4	2	10	19	63	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	11	15	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	11	15	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	50 429	54 812	66 087	–	8 400	38 973	27 843	35 275	42 121	30 237
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 186	23 526	31 979	–	17 033	18 231	20 120	20 236	17 648	12 895
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	194	148	13	–	7	7	86	68	537	1 086
Owner-occupied housing units	40	46	–	–	–	1	31	–	59	45
Renter-occupied housing units	154	102	13	–	7	6	55	68	478	1 041

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
All housing units	**1 722**	**1 896**	**315**	**365**	**1 839**	**379**	**115**	**22**	**1 009**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	9	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	294	74	–	52	101	17	41	7	58
1980 to 1984	240	157	–	45	122	56	32	15	110
1970 to 1979	468	430	63	63	438	128	23	–	171
1960 to 1969	249	277	14	86	429	53	7	–	273
1950 to 1959	181	225	150	58	377	50	–	–	150
1940 to 1949	151	206	21	11	196	32	5	–	144
1939 or earlier	130	527	67	48	173	43	7	–	103
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	39	106	–	–	6	6	–	–	7
1 bedroom	173	838	197	32	198	44	5	–	145
2 bedrooms	750	720	54	181	878	182	54	–	435
3 bedrooms	661	195	64	119	667	128	53	15	347
4 bedrooms	99	30	–	24	65	12	3	7	66
5 or more bedrooms	–	7	–	9	25	7	–	–	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 706	1 838	315	365	1 810	379	108	22	1 003
Source of water, public system or private company	1 722	1 896	315	334	1 829	373	104	22	993
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 722	1 886	315	262	1 710	331	25	–	864
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	18	–	–	24	–	7	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 592**	**1 629**	**61**	**237**	**1 639**	**349**	**101**	**22**	**948**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 216	1 236	61	188	1 441	245	55	12	712
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	11	–	–	16	12	14	–	20
Electricity	368	344	–	46	100	73	7	10	135
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	4	38	–	3	82	19	25	–	81
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	35	298	–	17	215	75	–	–	66
1	652	880	29	66	717	101	19	–	384
2	751	368	18	110	489	133	58	22	353
3 or more	154	83	14	44	218	40	24	–	145
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**762**	**215**	**12**	**141**	**837**	**160**	**64**	**22**	**462**
1989 to March 1990	132	38	–	8	71	6	12	–	58
1985 to 1988	291	54	–	36	166	58	24	12	103
1980 to 1984	86	13	6	31	97	30	5	10	61
1970 to 1979	154	19	6	14	202	35	23	–	119
1969 or earlier	99	91	–	52	301	31	–	–	121
Renter-occupied housing units	**830**	**1 414**	**49**	**96**	**802**	**189**	**37**	–	**486**
1989 to March 1990	479	952	43	57	488	74	24	–	213
1985 to 1988	285	303	6	36	217	63	8	–	195
1980 to 1984	45	71	–	2	57	39	–	–	58
1970 to 1979	21	60	–	1	35	7	–	–	20
1969 or earlier	–	28	–	–	5	6	5	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	109	281	18	27	253	31	6	–	168
Householder 65 years and over	188	255	–	62	342	114	13	–	149
Owner-occupied housing units	148	94	–	52	258	55	8	–	119
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	29	–	–	31	7	–	–	–
No vehicle available	6	134	–	13	109	37	–	–	24
Complete plumbing facilities	1 592	1 629	61	237	1 624	349	101	22	948
1.00 or less persons per room	1 543	1 600	61	230	1 546	349	101	22	894
1.01 or more persons per room	49	29	–	7	78	–	–	–	54
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 739	20 975	35 833	38 550	23 625	24 723	38 907	48 343	32 851
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 062	12 449	22 394	20 162	16 520	14 619	26 596	–	19 618
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	269	669	17	58	404	100	7	–	149
Owner-occupied housing units	37	77	–	26	144	17	7	–	31
Renter-occupied housing units	232	592	17	32	260	83	–	–	118

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
All housing units	**2 466**	**1 662**	**1 664**	**1 581**	**1 464**	**1 007**	**664**	**1 047**	**1 336**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	64	8	68	75	35	42	–	37	19
1985 to 1988	444	57	27	263	136	111	57	109	178
1980 to 1984	386	94	79	232	175	190	28	126	101
1970 to 1979	694	624	341	621	859	506	48	371	503
1960 to 1969	366	595	681	249	153	102	119	215	226
1950 to 1959	200	210	357	63	58	30	57	84	80
1940 to 1949	176	49	71	53	16	2	154	43	86
1939 or earlier	136	25	40	25	32	24	201	62	143
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	10	12	6	12	–	–	–	–	15
1 bedroom	236	56	53	226	27	86	73	38	89
2 bedrooms	1 025	447	504	591	283	149	348	445	301
3 bedrooms	1 074	978	1 004	679	1 058	641	196	495	732
4 bedrooms	90	152	91	65	88	120	40	64	163
5 or more bedrooms	31	17	6	8	8	11	7	5	36
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	19	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 435	1 662	1 664	1 581	1 464	1 007	664	1 035	1 307
Source of water, public system or private company	2 348	1 662	1 664	1 580	1 372	910	664	705	802
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 169	1 635	1 658	1 552	1 127	723	664	59	64
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	19	–	15	–	–	–	–	20	33
Owner-occupied housing units	11	–	15	–	–	–	–	13	17
Renter-occupied housing units	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**2 335**	**1 618**	**1 582**	**1 502**	**1 434**	**976**	**588**	**939**	**1 251**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 832	1 498	1 477	1 098	1 294	827	530	207	487
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	32	–	–	2	5	35	8	251	243
Electricity	387	86	60	360	64	77	43	192	268
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	74	34	45	42	71	37	7	289	253
No fuel used	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	151	117	60	50	10	40	61	50	43
1	1 001	439	626	652	381	262	303	218	269
2	880	773	581	619	698	461	159	380	577
3 or more	303	289	315	181	345	213	65	291	362
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 234**	**1 131**	**1 067**	**831**	**1 166**	**724**	**364**	**752**	**1 031**
1989 to March 1990	159	113	65	141	156	90	28	79	115
1985 to 1988	404	236	202	272	347	229	53	155	274
1980 to 1984	177	145	137	156	222	157	42	172	139
1970 to 1979	296	392	373	176	407	213	81	198	293
1969 or earlier	198	245	290	86	34	35	160	148	210
Renter-occupied housing units	**1 101**	**487**	**515**	**671**	**268**	**252**	**224**	**187**	**220**
1989 to March 1990	602	199	261	357	88	101	111	132	76
1985 to 1988	362	212	157	291	136	125	68	24	83
1980 to 1984	117	29	56	13	44	26	21	7	45
1970 to 1979	20	47	35	5	–	–	13	17	14
1969 or earlier	–	–	6	5	–	–	11	7	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	403	68	76	125	25	51	79	131	75
Householder 65 years and over	501	382	507	214	258	240	237	169	322
Owner-occupied housing units	359	312	369	179	244	141	179	155	284
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6
No telephone in unit	31	–	18	–	–	2	14	13	3
No vehicle available	89	83	55	12	–	33	55	26	43
Complete plumbing facilities	2 316	1 618	1 567	1 502	1 434	976	588	926	1 234
1.00 or less persons per room	2 272	1 579	1 542	1 466	1 401	971	574	852	1 199
1.01 or more persons per room	44	39	25	36	33	5	14	74	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	19	–	15	–	–	–	–	13	17
1.00 or less persons per room	19	–	15	–	–	–	–	13	17
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 245	33 961	33 939	39 764	37 402	39 646	22 248	29 416	41 181
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 632	22 307	23 218	21 965	25 623	24 428	19 457	16 343	22 265
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	360	153	136	122	87	68	85	128	109
Owner-occupied housing units	108	82	80	46	51	27	66	81	65
Renter-occupied housing units	252	71	56	76	36	41	19	47	44

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 231**	**39**	**114**	**1 084**	**395**	**317**	**1 964**	**894**	**1 056**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	17	–	9	24	11	–	26	42	31
1985 to 1988	141	15	28	159	45	34	123	145	166
1980 to 1984	169	8	18	137	30	38	183	169	146
1970 to 1979	375	–	36	307	102	92	470	332	361
1960 to 1969	279	9	9	132	103	47	331	110	157
1950 to 1959	79	7	3	117	50	35	196	36	67
1940 to 1949	40	–	–	79	18	16	135	16	29
1939 or earlier	131	–	11	129	36	55	500	44	99
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	–
1 bedroom	81	8	2	42	23	12	104	24	49
2 bedrooms	426	–	57	353	114	136	703	275	270
3 bedrooms	593	31	53	529	211	140	948	509	670
4 bedrooms	109	–	2	117	40	27	155	59	56
5 or more bedrooms	13	–	–	43	7	2	51	13	11
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 201	39	114	1 069	393	315	1 922	889	1 037
Source of water, public system or private company	902	15	101	574	239	196	1 006	527	699
Sewage disposal, public sewer	209	–	99	34	10	117	678	61	270
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	41	–	–	7	5	–	53	12	–
Owner-occupied housing units	7	–	–	7	–	–	26	7	–
Renter-occupied housing units	13	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 162**	**39**	**108**	**1 028**	**369**	**288**	**1 765**	**837**	**991**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	377	30	94	660	250	197	714	259	597
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	297	–	4	103	33	30	332	145	121
Electricity	123	–	7	120	28	44	137	225	84
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	359	9	3	145	58	17	582	208	189
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	44	–	–	48	14	7	60	7	29
1	290	–	49	233	91	102	571	132	248
2	547	39	42	470	141	120	690	405	501
3 or more	281	–	17	277	123	59	444	293	213
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**929**	**31**	**93**	**792**	**326**	**186**	**1 335**	**703**	**804**
1989 to March 1990	135	–	27	88	21	33	126	84	98
1985 to 1988	243	22	30	222	100	45	330	207	273
1980 to 1984	151	–	18	156	43	29	196	163	119
1970 to 1979	190	9	13	159	107	41	347	186	186
1969 or earlier	210	–	5	167	55	38	336	63	128
Renter-occupied housing units	**233**	**8**	**15**	**236**	**43**	**102**	**430**	**134**	**187**
1989 to March 1990	112	–	9	114	14	65	150	45	89
1985 to 1988	84	8	2	93	13	32	188	49	67
1980 to 1984	23	–	4	11	5	1	55	15	13
1970 to 1979	6	–	–	14	11	1	24	25	18
1969 or earlier	8	–	–	4	–	3	13	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	158	–	6	97	19	34	102	41	38
Householder 65 years and over	238	9	12	172	98	53	465	70	135
Owner-occupied housing units	210	9	11	155	92	48	394	70	133
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
No telephone in unit	28	–	–	–	–	2	11	–	–
No vehicle available	35	–	–	24	5	4	49	–	3
Complete plumbing facilities	1 142	39	108	1 021	366	288	1 732	830	991
1.00 or less persons per room	1 126	39	103	970	358	280	1 664	816	964
1.01 or more persons per room	16	–	5	51	8	8	68	14	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	–	–	7	3	–	33	7	–
1.00 or less persons per room	17	–	–	7	3	–	33	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 509	20 024	27 841	44 882	29 148	34 048	28 641	31 150	37 241
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 934	30 400	17 818	17 856	22 546	21 037	20 873	25 016	20 904
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	157	–	16	161	46	66	350	58	99
Owner-occupied housing units	119	–	7	86	37	24	221	42	74
Renter-occupied housing units	38	–	9	75	9	42	129	16	25

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
All housing units	**14**	**12**	**1 446**	**1 234**	**1 344**	**1 288**	**28**	**831**	**1 195**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	17	9	13	5	–	56	39
1985 to 1988	–	–	135	122	176	142	–	119	130
1980 to 1984	14	–	134	168	143	194	3	74	168
1970 to 1979	–	–	392	262	404	296	4	161	322
1960 to 1969	–	–	336	226	203	151	5	176	251
1950 to 1959	–	12	148	145	126	128	12	102	122
1940 to 1949	–	–	69	85	54	96	2	52	58
1939 or earlier	–	–	215	217	225	276	2	91	105
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	–	–	3	20	30	–	6	14
1 bedroom	–	–	98	76	69	146	–	26	81
2 bedrooms	–	–	543	473	491	480	18	301	507
3 bedrooms	14	12	729	569	644	537	10	377	514
4 bedrooms	–	–	66	98	113	68	–	113	61
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	10	15	7	27	–	8	18
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	14	12	1 433	1 199	1 296	1 198	28	815	1 122
Source of water, public system or private company	14	12	1 245	622	935	248	28	701	442
Sewage disposal, public sewer	14	12	837	406	506	19	23	234	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	16	45	53	115	–	26	88
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	6	27	26	51	–	16	31
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	7	7	10	20	–	10	18
Occupied housing units	**14**	**12**	**1 311**	**1 096**	**1 229**	**1 083**	**26**	**768**	**1 065**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	–	–	883	459	556	8	20	368	200
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	105	266	198	371	–	79	295
Electricity	14	–	108	68	86	95	2	50	102
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	–	7
All other fuels	–	12	211	301	387	596	4	271	458
No fuel used	–	–	4	–	2	2	–	–	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	–	–	81	83	44	90	–	42	33
1	–	–	383	302	372	316	6	173	231
2	–	12	602	446	501	417	11	364	484
3 or more	14	–	245	265	312	260	9	189	317
Vehicles per household	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	**1 006**	**850**	**981**	**903**	**14**	**631**	**945**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	65	102	115	85	–	73	97
1985 to 1988	–	–	256	201	298	259	3	163	243
1980 to 1984	–	–	166	114	231	197	2	89	193
1970 to 1979	–	–	274	233	219	201	2	137	208
1969 or earlier	–	–	245	200	118	161	7	169	204
Renter-occupied housing units	**14**	**12**	**305**	**246**	**248**	**180**	**12**	**137**	**120**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	147	125	96	58	7	49	64
1985 to 1988	14	–	100	75	85	81	3	57	23
1980 to 1984	–	12	42	31	44	17	2	8	18
1970 to 1979	–	–	12	9	15	19	–	4	15
1969 or earlier	–	–	4	6	8	5	–	19	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	–	–	52	91	104	130	2	47	100
Householder 65 years and over	–	–	395	249	224	212	11	137	220
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	338	225	192	187	9	129	211
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	8	3	6	12	–	3	4
No telephone in unit	–	–	6	20	12	8	–	4	6
No vehicle available	–	–	70	46	32	69	–	19	19
Complete plumbing facilities	14	12	1 298	1 062	1 193	1 012	26	742	1 016
1.00 or less persons per room	14	12	1 268	1 036	1 138	975	26	719	969
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	30	26	55	37	–	23	47
Locking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	13	34	36	71	–	26	49
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	11	27	29	65	–	20	32
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	2	7	7	6	–	6	17
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	–	–	31 418	29 422	28 017	30 546	20 294	30 412	25 686
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 041	27 413	17 329	17 090	18 073	18 232	24 643	22 120	16 719
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	–	–	201	218	195	217	4	98	145
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	127	136	114	175	–	65	108
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	74	82	81	42	4	33	37

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County					
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.05	Tract 103	Tract 104.03	Tract 105.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 657**	**18 657**	**6 287**	**6 135**	**456**	**619**	**828**	**976**	**674**	**1 210**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**11 603**	**11 603**	**4 157**	**3 779**	**226**	**383**	**523**	**617**	**445**	**862**
Less than $300	887	887	158	306	17	16	34	49	48	50
$300 to $399	1 508	1 508	315	586	32	27	52	104	63	83
$400 to $499	2 151	2 151	644	725	35	70	78	126	95	159
$500 to $599	2 236	2 236	781	678	55	75	101	89	110	168
$600 to $799	2 677	2 677	1 097	931	38	79	134	157	45	316
$800 to $999	1 176	1 176	612	307	26	75	42	62	31	60
$1,000 to $1,499	730	730	416	166	19	29	49	24	31	25
$1,500 to $1,999	121	121	80	26	4	5	17	6	8	1
$2,000 or more	117	117	54	54	–	7	16	–	14	–
Median (dollars)	555	555	627	541	570	606	595	535	516	581
Not mortgaged	**7 054**	**7 054**	**2 130**	**2 356**	**230**	**236**	**305**	**359**	**229**	**348**
Less than $100	599	599	85	174	19	5	41	17	7	20
$100 to $199	4 486	4 486	1 239	1 574	139	107	154	261	122	243
$200 to $299	1 697	1 697	667	519	62	113	94	67	66	81
$300 to $399	203	203	107	57	10	11	10	14	14	4
$400 to $499	9	9	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	–
$500 or more	60	60	28	30	–	–	6	–	18	–
Median (dollars)	167	167	182	165	165	203	181	161	188	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	5 520	5 520	1 455	1 739	142	135	220	284	193	304
Less than 20 percent	2 191	2 191	526	754	50	19	96	145	76	107
20 to 24 percent	587	587	129	179	20	29	18	22	17	22
25 to 29 percent	491	491	186	116	13	–	4	17	27	38
30 to 34 percent	404	404	98	97	–	20	28	16	17	4
35 percent or more	1 749	1 749	469	574	59	67	74	84	56	131
Not computed	98	98	47	19	–	–	–	–	–	2
Median	24.4	24.4	26.3	23.0	25.4	34.9	23.9	19.8	25.6	27.9
$20,000 to $34,999	5 597	5 597	1 506	2 081	166	168	242	376	243	362
Less than 20 percent	3 172	3 172	727	1 249	91	103	125	211	132	193
20 to 24 percent	1 076	1 076	306	415	39	16	37	92	49	60
25 to 29 percent	707	707	193	242	20	32	40	57	31	59
30 to 34 percent	370	370	135	108	12	9	23	7	27	28
35 percent or more	272	272	145	67	4	8	17	9	4	22
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.9	17.9	20.4	17.0	13.7	14.7	19.1	17.7	19.1	19.3
$35,000 to $49,999	3 699	3 699	1 328	1 289	87	134	134	166	115	373
Less than 20 percent	2 721	2 721	895	962	67	111	111	111	84	279
20 to 24 percent	617	617	277	209	8	8	17	50	9	62
25 to 29 percent	224	224	99	62	5	15	–	–	1	20
30 to 34 percent	93	93	27	45	7	–	4	5	21	12
35 percent or more	44	44	30	11	–	–	2	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.3	15.3	16.6	15.2	15.9	10.7	13.9	16.0	13.6	16.9
$50,000 or more	3 841	3 841	1 998	1 026	61	182	232	150	123	171
Less than 20 percent	3 379	3 379	1 736	893	49	160	197	125	96	167
20 to 24 percent	287	287	172	79	8	–	15	25	14	3
25 to 29 percent	78	78	49	20	–	10	14	–	10	1
30 to 34 percent	34	34	15	10	4	5	–	–	3	–
35 percent or more	51	51	20	24	–	7	6	–	–	–
Not computed	12	12	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	10.0–	12.9	13.0	12.3	12.3	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**15 969**	**15 969**	**9 493**	**4 019**	**198**	**202**	**282**	**1 099**	**716**	**297**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	294	294	177	72	10	–	–	42	–	–
$100 to $199	849	849	414	275	9	12	–	117	16	3
$200 to $299	3 378	3 378	2 159	623	29	48	56	151	82	24
$300 to $399	5 640	5 640	3 428	1 468	48	60	78	374	373	85
$400 to $499	3 006	3 006	1 734	949	58	33	30	258	181	94
$500 to $599	1 089	1 089	633	322	17	16	35	68	32	44
$600 to $749	540	540	399	113	–	6	17	16	15	18
$750 to $999	299	299	247	40	–	3	13	26	–	5
$1,000 or more	50	50	44	6	–	–	4	–	–	–
No cash rent	824	824	258	151	27	24	49	47	17	24
Median (dollars)	352	352	351	366	370	325	369	371	362	432
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	4 888	4 888	3 461	791	49	40	60	243	135	40
Less than 20 percent	137	137	84	36	–	–	–	16	–	–
20 to 24 percent	187	187	110	38	9	–	–	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	224	224	118	95	–	–	–	44	6	–
30 to 34 percent	207	207	107	66	8	–	–	17	6	5
35 percent or more	3 730	3 730	2 863	476	27	31	45	139	122	15
Not computed	403	403	179	80	5	9	15	19	1	20
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.9	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	42.6	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	4 903	4 903	2 785	1 306	59	51	99	326	221	96
Less than 20 percent	489	489	272	94	–	8	–	35	6	3
20 to 24 percent	1 021	1 021	560	302	–	16	22	46	67	11
25 to 29 percent	1 196	1 196	687	373	7	–	19	104	69	19
30 to 34 percent	702	702	430	173	–	5	17	51	28	6
35 percent or more	1 227	1 227	765	323	30	22	17	72	44	52
Not computed	268	268	71	41	22	–	24	18	7	5
Median	28.4	28.4	28.8	28.2	38.6	31.5	29.1	28.5	27.5	36.8
$20,000 to $34,999	4 350	4 350	2 212	1 399	76	76	75	432	277	80
Less than 20 percent	2 609	2 609	1 338	831	47	33	25	263	158	61
20 to 24 percent	1 055	1 055	545	378	22	20	26	104	82	12
25 to 29 percent	325	325	162	124	7	2	8	44	29	–
30 to 34 percent	98	98	69	22	–	–	6	11	–	–
35 percent or more	38	38	21	16	–	–	–	10	–	–
Not computed	225	225	77	28	–	21	10	–	8	7
Median	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.7	17.7	18.2	21.4	18.6	18.9	18.0
$35,000 or more	1 828	1 828	1 035	523	14	35	48	98	83	81
Less than 20 percent	1 575	1 575	880	458	14	32	43	62	82	81
20 to 24 percent	128	128	82	35	–	3	5	26	–	–
25 to 29 percent	22	22	13	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	77	77	34	21	–	–	–	10	1	–
Median	13.0	13.0	13.3	12.7	15.6	11.5	15.5	15.3	10.9	13.7

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County—Con.								Fayetteville city, Washington County	
	Tract 105.03	Tract 105.05	Tract 105.06	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 110.01	Tract 111.01	Tract 111.02	Tract 101	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**874**	**535**	**589**	**680**	**122**	**768**	**757**	**397**	–	**51**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**596**	**391**	**403**	**413**	**78**	**366**	**362**	**223**	–	**25**
Less than $300	6	56	35	50	22	48	33	11	–	–
$300 to $399	41	20	61	30	–	57	77	31	–	–
$400 to $499	109	58	103	49	23	74	127	44	–	–
$500 to $599	138	111	105	76	24	81	45	73	–	13
$600 to $799	222	113	70	148	9	64	52	47	–	6
$800 to $999	55	6	28	35	–	35	11	17	–	6
$1,000 to $1,499	17	27	1	11	–	7	17	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	8	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	602	552	503	601	450	504	447	544	–	548
Not mortgaged	**278**	**144**	**186**	**267**	**44**	**402**	**395**	**174**	–	**26**
Less than $100	22	14	17	13	14	40	23	24	–	–
$100 to $199	165	96	153	143	30	285	306	117	–	12
$200 to $299	89	34	8	94	–	71	66	33	–	14
$300 to $399	2	–	5	17	–	4	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	176	144	151	189	125	153	146	158	–	207
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	136	146	143	162	61	335	373	135	–	13
Less than 20 percent	47	45	77	51	13	140	183	80	–	–
20 to 24 percent	17	13	10	23	14	38	24	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5	13	7	8	9	47	63	2	–	–
30 to 34 percent	13	7	6	–	–	30	20	7	–	–
35 percent or more	48	55	40	80	25	73	67	38	–	13
Not computed	6	13	3	–	–	7	16	–	–	–
Median	26.0	28.3	18.1	29.4	26.9	23.2	19.6	18.2	–	37.5
$20,000 to $34,999	281	178	245	163	37	201	205	128	–	6
Less than 20 percent	141	88	137	78	13	108	115	72	–	6
20 to 24 percent	70	44	60	16	24	45	41	14	–	–
25 to 29 percent	26	36	29	19	–	33	22	17	–	–
30 to 34 percent	40	–	15	7	–	11	21	25	–	–
35 percent or more	4	10	4	43	–	4	6	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.9	20.1	18.9	21.1	21.1	18.6	17.8	14.3	–	10.0–
$35,000 to $49,999	268	127	126	141	9	129	107	97	–	20
Less than 20 percent	219	90	97	94	–	107	98	75	–	20
20 to 24 percent	20	29	16	38	9	18	6	21	–	–
25 to 29 percent	13	–	13	9	–	3	3	1	–	–
30 to 34 percent	16	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.9	17.5	13.8	17.4	22.5	11.3	12.1	14.1	–	10.0–
$50,000 or more	189	84	75	214	15	103	72	37	–	12
Less than 20 percent	169	84	71	195	15	98	65	37	–	12
20 to 24 percent	9	–	1	9	–	2	7	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	10	–	3	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.7	11.6	13.1	10.0–	10.0–	10.3	10.0–	12.3	–	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**357**	**319**	**545**	**1 216**	**2 454**	**382**	**802**	**293**	–	**11**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	11	–	–	40	8	21	30	58	–	–
$100 to $199	69	9	2	57	119	28	55	6	–	–
$200 to $299	87	57	75	216	743	77	182	40	–	–
$300 to $399	63	121	259	457	1 017	105	311	116	–	5
$400 to $499	38	78	135	148	441	86	138	21	–	–
$500 to $599	35	15	47	104	52	22	31	15	–	6
$600 to $749	27	30	6	90	40	3	15	2	–	–
$750 to $999	5	–	8	71	–	3	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	22	9	13	33	34	37	40	35	–	–
Median (dollars)	301	382	384	353	327	335	324	317	–	504
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	110	53	107	437	1 231	118	243	103	–	–
Less than 20 percent	14	–	–	7	11	6	–	38	–	–
20 to 24 percent	24	–	–	22	32	18	7	20	–	–
25 to 29 percent	21	–	–	10	20	7	12	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	12	55	9	8	12	–	–
35 percent or more	34	44	95	386	1 052	51	211	24	–	–
Not computed	7	9	12	–	61	27	5	9	–	–
Median	28.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.7	50.0+	22.2	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	84	89	152	362	657	127	290	74	–	6
Less than 20 percent	7	17	9	39	66	27	43	4	–	–
20 to 24 percent	17	19	28	53	138	18	61	20	–	–
25 to 29 percent	16	21	33	82	196	16	95	19	–	–
30 to 34 percent	9	14	41	27	121	24	15	14	–	–
35 percent or more	28	18	41	148	109	29	59	6	–	6
Not computed	7	–	–	13	27	13	17	11	–	–
Median	29.5	27.0	30.7	30.1	27.8	28.8	26.7	27.0	–	37.5
$20,000 to $34,999	86	113	234	250	437	84	205	95	–	5
Less than 20 percent	56	49	140	188	343	62	127	66	–	5
20 to 24 percent	9	64	60	56	88	10	33	12	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	–	16	–	6	3	16	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	6	–	7	–	–	–	11	5	–	–
35 percent or more	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	–	11	6	–	9	18	12	–	–
Median	17.1	20.6	18.3	16.8	16.4	16.3	18.0	17.3	–	12.5
$35,000 or more	77	64	52	167	129	53	64	21	–	–
Less than 20 percent	72	46	49	135	129	50	64	16	–	–
20 to 24 percent	5	18	1	18	–	3	–	2	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	2	14	–	–	–	3	–	–
Median	11.5	13.9	12.8	13.0	12.3	13.5	13.5	10.0–	–	–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.									
	Tract 101.03	Tract 101.04	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**2 012**	**1 093**	**342**	–	–	**71**	**144**	**104**	**680**	**122**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**1 541**	**703**	**230**	–	–	**69**	**93**	**80**	**413**	**78**
Less than $300	13	17	6	–	–	–	8	–	50	22
$300 to $399	50	40	20	–	–	7	7	15	30	–
$400 to $499	197	105	25	–	–	4	4	22	49	23
$500 to $599	198	147	30	–	–	26	39	16	76	24
$600 to $799	447	131	57	–	–	20	35	18	148	9
$800 to $999	347	105	32	–	–	9	–	8	35	–
$1,000 to $1,499	234	119	34	–	–	3	–	1	11	–
$1,500 to $1,999	43	25	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	12	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
Median (dollars)	738	652	700	–	–	589	577	517	601	450
Not mortgaged	**471**	**390**	**112**	–	–	**2**	**51**	**24**	**267**	**44**
Less than $100	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	14
$100 to $199	256	209	46	–	–	2	30	11	143	30
$200 to $299	184	127	51	–	–	–	21	–	94	–
$300 to $399	24	24	9	–	–	–	–	5	17	–
$400 to $499	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	13	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	193	191	221	–	–	175	180	168	189	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	285	225	48	–	–	6	41	8	162	61
Less than 20 percent	85	98	20	–	–	–	11	8	51	13
20 to 24 percent	28	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	23	14
25 to 29 percent	14	37	–	–	–	1	8	–	8	9
30 to 34 percent	38	7	6	–	–	2	7	–	–	–
35 percent or more	103	57	15	–	–	3	9	–	80	25
Not computed	17	8	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Median	30.9	22.9	22.9	–	–	35.0	29.1	10.0–	29.4	26.9
$20,000 to $34,999	503	147	82	–	–	21	42	50	163	37
Less than 20 percent	209	63	44	–	–	7	31	34	78	13
20 to 24 percent	116	27	12	–	–	4	5	9	16	24
25 to 29 percent	54	31	16	–	–	1	6	–	19	–
30 to 34 percent	61	12	4	–	–	5	–	7	7	–
35 percent or more	63	14	6	–	–	4	–	–	43	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	21.8	21.9	18.3	–	–	24.4	15.8	18.0	21.1	21.1
$35,000 to $49,999	393	263	56	–	–	39	39	23	141	9
Less than 20 percent	203	196	44	–	–	28	30	13	94	–
20 to 24 percent	107	26	12	–	–	2	9	10	38	9
25 to 29 percent	56	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
30 to 34 percent	5	13	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	22	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.6	13.9	13.3	–	–	18.2	18.2	14.8	17.4	22.5
$50,000 or more	831	458	156	–	–	5	22	23	214	15
Less than 20 percent	707	379	129	–	–	5	22	22	195	15
20 to 24 percent	101	40	9	–	–	–	–	1	9	–
25 to 29 percent	15	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
30 to 34 percent	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.2	11.8	13.8	–	–	10.0–	10.0–	12.5	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 243**	**493**	**100**	–	**34**	**19**	**201**	**388**	**1 202**	**2 442**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	8
$100 to $199	–	16	–	–	–	–	9	2	57	107
$200 to $299	52	58	13	–	–	–	8	38	216	743
$300 to $399	365	121	7	–	32	–	77	208	457	1 017
$400 to $499	300	140	15	–	2	–	59	105	148	441
$500 to $599	163	72	35	–	–	8	15	25	104	52
$600 to $749	124	34	15	–	–	2	24	2	90	40
$750 to $999	142	13	11	–	–	2	–	8	71	–
$1,000 or more	34	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	63	26	–	–	–	7	9	–	19	34
Median (dollars)	459	433	552	–	332	583	402	385	353	327
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	195	117	19	–	10	7	45	84	437	1 231
Less than 20 percent	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	32
25 to 29 percent	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	20
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	55
35 percent or more	176	95	19	–	10	–	36	72	386	1 052
Not computed	19	9	–	–	–	7	9	12	–	61
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	–	50.0+	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	386	132	15	–	13	7	47	111	362	657
Less than 20 percent	11	15	–	–	–	–	9	2	39	66
20 to 24 percent	46	15	–	–	6	–	–	18	53	138
25 to 29 percent	58	24	–	–	2	–	12	25	82	196
30 to 34 percent	80	27	7	–	2	–	8	37	27	121
35 percent or more	180	48	8	–	3	7	18	29	148	109
Not computed	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	27
Median	34.5	31.9	50.0+	–	26.3	50.0+	31.6	31.4	30.1	27.8
$20,000 to $34,999	379	152	28	–	7	1	76	156	250	425
Less than 20 percent	129	91	–	–	4	1	18	106	188	331
20 to 24 percent	87	57	14	–	3	–	58	40	56	88
25 to 29 percent	63	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	–	6
30 to 34 percent	45	–	6	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	38	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Median	22.4	18.8	25.0	–	19.4	17.5	21.7	17.8	16.8	16.6
$35,000 or more	283	92	38	–	4	4	33	37	153	129
Less than 20 percent	208	65	33	–	4	2	15	37	135	129
20 to 24 percent	28	11	5	–	–	2	18	–	18	–
25 to 29 percent	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	14	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.5	13.2	16.3	–	10.0	20.0	20.4	12.2	13.0	12.3

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville city, Washington County—Con.						Springdale city (pt.), Washington County		
	Tract 107.02	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**586**	**160**	**12**	**75**	**745**	**90**	**47**	**22**	**395**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**409**	**70**	**–**	**23**	**357**	**66**	**31**	**22**	**240**
Less than $300	6	–	–	3	33	–	–	–	19
$300 to $399	32	29	–	1	75	9	–	–	28
$400 to $499	52	23	–	2	127	11	–	–	74
$500 to $599	120	18	–	12	45	17	22	–	31
$600 to $799	150	–	–	–	52	24	9	5	47
$800 to $999	49	–	–	5	11	5	–	7	5
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	10	13
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Median (dollars)	595	417	–	564	446	583	585	893	499
Not mortgaged	**177**	**90**	**12**	**52**	**388**	**24**	**16**	**–**	**155**
Less than $100	–	–	–	7	23	–	–	–	33
$100 to $199	70	73	6	28	299	24	9	–	94
$200 to $299	87	8	–	15	66	–	7	–	28
$300 to $399	13	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	224	131	225	176	146	150	194	–	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	124	77	–	24	364	17	7	–	112
Less than 20 percent	30	9	–	9	180	12	–	–	63
20 to 24 percent	10	9	–	–	20	–	–	–	11
25 to 29 percent	10	31	–	5	63	–	–	–	7
30 to 34 percent	18	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	6
35 percent or more	56	28	–	10	65	5	7	–	25
Not computed	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
Median	33.3	28.3	–	28.0	19.5	13.5	50.0+	–	18.6
$20,000 to $34,999	142	53	6	14	205	35	12	–	202
Less than 20 percent	56	44	6	14	115	7	–	–	111
20 to 24 percent	38	9	–	–	41	5	6	–	51
25 to 29 percent	34	–	–	–	22	10	6	–	14
30 to 34 percent	5	–	–	–	21	13	–	–	13
35 percent or more	9	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	13
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.0	15.8	12.5	10.8	17.8	27.7	25.0	–	18.6
$35,000 to $49,999	165	21	6	15	104	34	23	12	34
Less than 20 percent	104	21	6	15	98	23	20	–	23
20 to 24 percent	47	–	–	–	6	11	3	5	5
25 to 29 percent	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.9	10.6	10.0–	10.0–	11.8	14.7	16.1	25.7	17.7
$50,000 or more	155	9	–	22	72	4	5	10	47
Less than 20 percent	150	9	–	22	65	4	5	–	33
20 to 24 percent	5	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	27.5	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**822**	**1 414**	**49**	**95**	**791**	**189**	**37**	**–**	**486**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	4	30	–	–	30	58	–	–	6
$100 to $199	22	140	–	–	55	6	–	–	25
$200 to $299	146	601	41	32	182	29	5	–	168
$300 to $399	324	412	–	28	306	69	6	–	249
$400 to $499	209	138	–	29	134	14	21	–	13
$500 to $599	54	48	8	5	31	7	–	–	–
$600 to $749	52	–	–	1	15	–	–	–	8
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	11	45	–	–	38	6	5	–	17
Median (dollars)	378	289	286	323	323	294	468	–	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	223	715	23	23	243	89	10	–	110
Less than 20 percent	4	18	–	–	–	38	–	–	6
20 to 24 percent	–	29	–	–	7	20	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	15	54	–	–	12	–	–	–	6
30 to 34 percent	6	12	–	2	8	12	–	–	6
35 percent or more	191	554	23	19	211	19	5	–	86
Not computed	7	48	–	2	5	–	5	–	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	21.6	37.5	–	49.2
$10,000 to $19,999	217	448	12	36	288	48	–	–	231
Less than 20 percent	13	62	–	12	43	–	–	–	13
20 to 24 percent	41	156	12	–	61	14	–	–	95
25 to 29 percent	56	119	–	4	95	14	–	–	52
30 to 34 percent	37	47	–	8	15	14	–	–	57
35 percent or more	70	64	–	12	57	6	–	–	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	6
Median	29.9	25.3	22.5	31.3	26.7	28.6	–	–	25.4
$20,000 to $34,999	272	203	–	14	196	48	21	–	116
Less than 20 percent	125	170	–	13	122	35	13	–	78
20 to 24 percent	80	23	–	1	31	7	8	–	33
25 to 29 percent	56	10	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	7	–	–	–	16	6	–	–	5
Median	20.5	15.8	–	17.0	18.1	17.1	19.0	–	17.3
$35,000 or more	110	48	14	22	64	4	6	–	29
Less than 20 percent	106	42	14	22	64	4	6	–	29
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.3	10.4	15.6	11.9	13.5	10.0–	12.5	–	10.0–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Springdale city (pt.), Washington County—Con.							Remainder of Washington County	
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**945**	**1 077**	**1 018**	**653**	**999**	**650**	**329**	**409**	**546**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**602**	**661**	**475**	**439**	**739**	**439**	**131**	**195**	**336**
Less than $300	49	49	44	48	40	6	51	17	16
$300 to $399	104	155	126	60	72	17	24	32	27
$400 to $499	126	111	85	95	129	80	25	35	70
$500 to $599	74	93	93	109	141	98	17	33	62
$600 to $799	157	119	75	43	286	183	7	29	68
$800 to $999	62	84	22	31	49	40	7	26	62
$1,000 to $1,499	24	29	30	31	22	7	–	19	19
$1,500 to $1,999	6	6	–	8	–	–	–	4	5
$2,000 or more	–	15	–	14	–	8	–	–	7
Median (dollars)	541	515	484	516	590	612	357	554	588
Not mortgaged	**343**	**416**	**543**	**214**	**260**	**211**	**198**	**214**	**210**
Less than $100	17	26	49	5	11	6	27	19	5
$100 to $199	245	272	398	112	183	126	135	130	95
$200 to $299	67	101	89	63	62	77	25	55	99
$300 to $399	14	17	–	14	4	2	6	10	11
$400 to $499	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	7	18	–	–	5	–	–
Median (dollars)	162	161	158	191	176	183	147	160	203
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	275	347	339	190	219	77	173	135	122
Less than 20 percent	136	152	171	74	72	20	66	50	19
20 to 24 percent	22	22	41	17	10	17	39	20	29
25 to 29 percent	17	13	20	26	33	–	–	13	–
30 to 34 percent	16	4	38	17	2	8	6	–	20
35 percent or more	84	156	62	56	102	26	56	52	54
Not computed	–	–	7	–	–	6	6	–	–
Median	20.3	24.9	19.7	25.8	29.2	24.6	22.2	24.4	33.2
$20,000 to $34,999	354	330	342	233	295	212	101	154	162
Less than 20 percent	204	232	242	124	161	97	78	91	97
20 to 24 percent	84	49	53	47	47	60	18	33	16
25 to 29 percent	57	28	36	31	50	20	–	14	32
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	27	21	35	5	12	9
35 percent or more	9	14	11	4	16	–	–	4	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.4	14.9	11.8	19.4	19.1	20.7	12.1	12.7	15.6
$35,000 to $49,999	166	186	177	108	340	205	38	64	102
Less than 20 percent	111	120	146	79	256	169	38	47	91
20 to 24 percent	50	40	31	7	52	16	–	5	3
25 to 29 percent	–	21	–	1	20	13	–	5	8
30 to 34 percent	5	–	–	21	12	7	–	7	–
35 percent or more	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.0	14.8	11.6	14.1	16.8	13.0	10.0–	15.8	10.2
$50,000 or more	150	214	160	122	145	156	17	56	160
Less than 20 percent	125	183	148	95	145	142	17	44	148
20 to 24 percent	25	16	12	14	–	6	–	8	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	4	5
35 percent or more	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	7
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.3	11.1	10.0–	12.4	11.1	12.8	10.7	10.0–	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 091**	**487**	**515**	**671**	**266**	**242**	**224**	**161**	**191**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	42	6	–	–	–	11	7	10	–
$100 to $199	117	46	–	16	–	66	5	9	12
$200 to $299	151	69	56	82	14	35	43	24	48
$300 to $399	366	124	199	333	70	37	84	42	55
$400 to $499	258	157	137	179	94	29	61	37	33
$500 to $599	68	57	86	32	44	27	8	17	10
$600 to $749	16	8	23	15	18	25	–	–	6
$750 to $999	26	9	–	–	5	–	–	–	3
$1,000 or more	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	47	5	14	14	21	12	16	22	24
Median (dollars)	372	392	397	366	448	325	362	364	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	243	93	73	116	31	79	36	39	40
Less than 20 percent	16	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	8	7	–	–	–	23	–	9	–
25 to 29 percent	44	18	–	6	–	21	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	17	14	8	6	5	10	–	8	–
35 percent or more	139	54	46	104	6	11	25	22	31
Not computed	19	–	19	–	20	–	11	–	9
Median	42.6	40.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	25.6	47.4	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	326	141	182	207	82	45	92	59	45
Less than 20 percent	35	–	21	6	–	–	19	–	8
20 to 24 percent	46	50	24	61	9	5	12	–	16
25 to 29 percent	104	30	66	67	13	8	33	7	–
30 to 34 percent	51	8	5	26	6	7	13	–	5
35 percent or more	72	48	66	41	52	21	15	30	16
Not computed	18	5	–	6	2	4	–	22	–
Median	28.5	28.0	28.5	27.5	38.3	35.2	27.3	38.6	24.5
$20,000 to $34,999	424	186	170	270	80	55	77	55	71
Less than 20 percent	255	94	100	154	61	29	47	34	28
20 to 24 percent	104	60	54	79	12	6	22	14	20
25 to 29 percent	44	21	16	29	–	6	8	7	2
30 to 34 percent	11	5	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
35 percent or more	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	8	7	8	–	–	21
Median	18.8	19.9	19.1	18.9	18.0	17.7	18.6	15.4	19.0
$35,000 or more	98	67	90	78	73	63	19	8	35
Less than 20 percent	62	58	78	78	73	60	14	8	32
20 to 24 percent	26	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	3
25 to 29 percent	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	10	–	6	–	–	–	5	–	–
Median	15.3	12.2	13.6	11.0	14.1	10.6	12.5	17.5	11.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 101.05 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 105.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.04	Tract 105.05 (pt.)	Tract 105.06 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**486**	**31**	**21**	**308**	**211**	**153**	**590**	**391**	**485**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**293**	**15**	**6**	**212**	**123**	88	**326**	**298**	**323**
Less than $300	28	–	–	14	10	–	30	48	35
$300 to $399	32	–	3	16	11	17	85	13	46
$400 to $499	53	–	–	59	30	25	70	54	81
$500 to $599	71	15	1	25	27	14	82	72	89
$600 to $799	77	–	2	60	30	19	33	78	52
$800 to $999	10	–	–	21	11	6	21	6	20
$1,000 to $1,499	15	–	–	17	3	7	5	27	–
$1,500 to $1,999	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	539	525	425	573	535	510	465	538	500
Not mortgaged	**193**	**16**	**15**	**96**	**88**	**65**	**264**	**93**	**162**
Less than $100	41	–	2	8	9	16	42	14	9
$100 to $199	108	16	10	62	60	37	150	66	142
$200 to $299	43	–	3	26	19	12	69	13	8
$300 to $399	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	164	144	139	177	155	151	157	135	149
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	172	9	3	74	85	53	290	105	135
Less than 20 percent	76	9	2	25	35	27	116	34	69
20 to 24 percent	11	–	–	9	12	–	33	13	10
25 to 29 percent	4	–	1	3	5	4	21	5	7
30 to 34 percent	22	–	–	–	2	3	52	–	6
35 percent or more	59	–	–	34	29	19	64	46	40
Not computed	–	–	–	3	2	–	4	7	3
Median	24.5	12.5	10.0–	27.5	22.7	19.2	24.1	27.0	19.2
$20,000 to $34,999	160	22	10	101	67	48	182	136	195
Less than 20 percent	81	7	8	63	32	37	127	57	103
20 to 24 percent	25	8	2	16	13	6	26	39	51
25 to 29 percent	24	–	–	20	9	5	14	30	29
30 to 34 percent	19	7	–	–	7	–	9	–	8
35 percent or more	11	–	–	2	6	–	6	10	4
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.6	22.5	10.0–	18.0	20.6	16.9	14.6	21.4	19.4
$35,000 to $49,999	78	–	7	75	33	24	59	88	103
Less than 20 percent	67	–	5	46	23	22	49	60	84
20 to 24 percent	5	–	2	10	10	2	7	20	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	19	–	–	3	–	13
30 to 34 percent	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
35 percent or more	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.3	–	10.0–	16.1	18.1	10.0	13.6	16.5	13.4
$50,000 or more	76	–	1	58	26	28	59	62	52
Less than 20 percent	68	–	1	52	22	22	56	62	49
20 to 24 percent	6	–	–	6	3	3	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Median	11.7	–	10.0–	13.3	10.0–	12.5	10.5	12.9	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**182**	**8**	**11**	**184**	**31**	**96**	**305**	**118**	**157**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	21	3	3	12	–	–
$200 to $299	43	–	–	36	10	52	56	49	37
$300 to $399	71	8	8	49	15	26	95	44	51
$400 to $499	15	–	–	32	–	9	25	19	30
$500 to $599	–	–	–	8	–	–	26	–	22
$600 to $749	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	4
$750 to $999	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	49	–	3	35	3	3	80	–	13
Median (dollars)	339	363	317	316	313	292	330	319	382
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	41	–	9	27	9	24	105	8	23
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	26	–	8	7	9	23	60	8	23
Not computed	15	–	1	4	–	–	32	–	–
Median	50.0+	–	50.0+	32.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	84	–	1	97	14	32	85	42	41
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	6	3	7	3	8	7
20 to 24 percent	22	–	–	17	2	12	8	19	10
25 to 29 percent	19	–	–	6	6	8	29	9	8
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	11	–	2	21	6	4
35 percent or more	9	–	–	28	–	–	7	–	12
Not computed	24	–	1	29	3	3	17	–	–
Median	27.1	–	–	32.3	25.4	23.1	29.0	23.4	27.2
$20,000 to $34,999	47	8	–	48	–	30	80	37	78
Less than 20 percent	25	8	–	43	–	26	23	31	34
20 to 24 percent	12	–	–	3	–	3	16	6	20
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	13
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Not computed	10	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	11
Median	18.5	12.5	–	15.8	–	16.6	20.3	13.0	19.9
$35,000 or more	10	–	1	12	8	10	35	31	15
Less than 20 percent	10	–	–	12	8	10	33	31	12
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Median	10.0–	–	–	17.0	10.0	13.1	11.2	12.5	14.1

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County—Con.								
	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 110.04	Tract 111.01 (pt.)	Tract 111.02 (pt.)	Tract 111.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	-	**693**	**436**	**575**	**278**	**12**	**307**	**303**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	-	-	**343**	**234**	**381**	**141**	**5**	**157**	**191**
Less than $300	-	-	45	37	83	25	-	11	24
$300 to $399	-	-	56	68	75	37	2	22	65
$400 to $499	-	-	72	45	76	34	-	33	45
$500 to $599	-	-	69	31	78	23	-	56	29
$600 to $799	-	-	64	29	48	19	-	23	18
$800 to $999	-	-	30	8	11	3	-	12	10
$1,000 to $1,499	-	-	7	16	10	-	3	-	-
$1,500 to $1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	498	426	444	433	1 042	526	419
Not mortgaged	-	-	**350**	**202**	**194**	**137**	**7**	**150**	**112**
Less than $100	-	-	33	29	22	48	-	24	19
$100 to $199	-	-	257	139	139	76	7	93	86
$200 to $299	-	-	56	29	29	10	-	33	7
$300 to $399	-	-	4	5	2	3	-	-	-
$400 to $499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$500 or more	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	149	151	157	117	135	160	136
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	-	-	311	217	234	145	9	118	109
Less than 20 percent	-	-	131	71	71	57	3	68	48
20 to 24 percent	-	-	38	39	21	17	4	8	15
25 to 29 percent	-	-	42	21	41	13	-	2	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	30	10	33	15	-	7	9
35 percent or more	-	-	63	74	64	43	2	33	30
Not computed	-	-	7	2	4	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	22.8	24.7	27.8	24.6	21.9	18.7	22.2
$20,000 to $34,999	-	-	187	119	178	84	-	93	112
Less than 20 percent	-	-	94	90	110	58	-	65	76
20 to 24 percent	-	-	45	5	23	10	-	9	28
25 to 29 percent	-	-	33	19	29	4	-	7	3
30 to 34 percent	-	-	11	5	14	9	-	12	5
35 percent or more	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	19.9	14.5	17.0	16.9	-	12.7	15.5
$35,000 to $49,999	-	-	114	58	109	34	3	63	68
Less than 20 percent	-	-	92	50	92	27	-	52	57
20 to 24 percent	-	-	18	7	12	7	-	10	7
25 to 29 percent	-	-	3	1	3	-	3	1	4
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	12.0	15.4	12.2	16.7	27.5	13.3	12.2
$50,000 or more	-	-	81	42	54	15	-	33	14
Less than 20 percent	-	-	76	42	48	15	-	33	12
20 to 24 percent	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	2
25 to 29 percent	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	11.4	11.3	11.9	10.0-	-	12.7	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**14**	**12**	**287**	**202**	**196**	**124**	**11**	**104**	**63**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	-	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-
$100 to $199	-	12	28	24	11	22	-	-	3
$200 to $299	-	-	45	88	32	35	-	11	30
$300 to $399	-	-	77	56	67	20	5	47	8
$400 to $499	-	-	57	12	33	3	4	7	7
$500 to $599	-	-	17	2	17	-	-	8	7
$600 to $749	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
$750 to $999	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	14	-	37	17	34	44	2	29	6
Median (dollars)	-	138	338	287	359	241	396	360	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	-	-	95	72	73	31	-	14	26
Less than 20 percent	-	-	6	3	4	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	6
35 percent or more	-	-	32	62	55	3	-	5	17
Not computed	-	-	25	4	14	28	-	9	3
Median	-	-	32.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	-	-	91	64	52	57	2	26	20
Less than 20 percent	-	-	15	31	6	17	-	4	8
20 to 24 percent	-	-	18	6	5	14	-	6	4
25 to 29 percent	-	-	12	14	13	-	-	5	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	16	5	2	12	-	-	5
35 percent or more	-	-	17	5	13	-	2	-	-
Not computed	-	-	13	3	13	14	-	11	3
Median	-	-	27.5	19.8	28.3	21.6	45.0	22.9	20.6
$20,000 to $34,999	-	12	70	56	53	33	9	47	5
Less than 20 percent	-	12	49	44	27	20	5	31	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	9	2	17	-	2	5	3
25 to 29 percent	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	9	10	7	10	2	6	-
Median	-	10.0-	16.0	14.4	19.1	10.0-	16.3	17.6	24.2
$35,000 or more	14	-	31	10	18	3	-	17	12
Less than 20 percent	-	-	28	10	16	3	-	12	12
20 to 24 percent	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Median	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0-	10.0
	-	-	15.8	10.0-	13.6	10.0-	-		

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County		Fayetteville city, Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 108
Occupied housing units	**41 725**	**41 725**	**15 832**	**10 880**	**1 795**	**2 397**	**1 781**	**2 385**	**1 414**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	1 001	1 001	459	221	25	68	25	68	–
1985 to 1988	5 337	5 337	2 412	1 134	268	461	268	461	62
1980 to 1984	5 068	5 068	2 036	1 238	202	416	188	416	108
1970 to 1979	11 842	11 842	3 862	3 685	380	590	380	590	326
1960 to 1969	7 855	7 855	2 784	2 397	436	392	436	392	183
1950 to 1959	4 224	4 224	1 864	1 066	276	283	276	271	171
1940 to 1949	2 245	2 245	872	601	104	46	104	46	172
1939 or earlier	4 153	4 153	1 543	538	104	141	104	141	392
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	398	398	275	36	29	101	29	101	67
1 bedroom	4 164	4 164	2 632	777	238	899	238	899	571
2 bedrooms	14 544	14 544	5 955	3 545	660	1 110	660	1 110	577
3 bedrooms	18 837	18 837	5 408	5 743	638	226	624	214	166
4 bedrooms	3 101	3 101	1 218	689	164	38	164	38	26
5 or more bedrooms	681	681	344	90	66	23	66	23	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	41 420	41 420	15 757	10 857	1 785	2 397	1 771	2 385	1 395
Source of water, public system or private company	35 264	35 264	15 678	10 553	1 785	2 397	1 771	2 385	1 414
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 189	28 189	15 185	9 683	1 750	2 384	1 736	2 372	1 414
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	390	390	51	34	10	–	10	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	248	248	9	26	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	142	142	42	8	10	–	10	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	27 399	27 399	11 950	9 199	1 483	1 286	1 483	1 286	1 101
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 975	2 975	100	105	13	8	13	8	11
Electricity	6 329	6 329	3 465	1 165	280	1 082	266	1 082	264
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	4 960	4 960	302	401	19	21	19	9	38
No fuel used	36	36	15	10	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	2 322	2 322	1 137	529	118	108	118	108	252
1	13 979	13 979	6 129	3 985	653	1 226	653	1 226	769
2	17 518	17 518	6 379	4 528	631	894	631	882	321
3 or more	7 906	7 906	2 187	1 838	393	169	379	169	72
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**26 076**	**26 076**	**7 062**	**6 967**	**699**	**144**	**699**	**144**	**205**
1989 to March 1990	3 057	3 057	972	820	49	27	49	27	38
1985 to 1988	7 244	7 244	2 130	1 857	190	16	190	16	54
1980 to 1984	4 321	4 321	1 071	1 099	124	25	124	25	13
1970 to 1979	6 446	6 446	1 478	2 039	103	53	103	53	19
1969 or earlier	5 008	5 008	1 411	1 152	233	23	233	23	81
Renter-occupied housing units	**15 649**	**15 649**	**8 770**	**3 913**	**1 096**	**2 253**	**1 082**	**2 241**	**1 209**
1989 to March 1990	8 827	8 827	5 658	1 868	776	1 619	776	1 619	802
1985 to 1988	5 094	5 094	2 516	1 532	264	590	250	590	263
1980 to 1984	1 019	1 019	325	352	14	21	14	9	63
1970 to 1979	562	562	224	134	42	23	42	23	60
1969 or earlier	147	147	47	27	–	–	–	–	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	3 277	3 277	1 150	959	167	147	167	147	238
Householder 65 years and over	8 205	8 205	2 556	2 480	223	96	223	96	248
Owner-occupied housing units	6 543	6 543	1 824	1 889	179	55	179	55	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	104	104	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	237	237	61	65	–	–	–	–	22
No vehicle available	1 423	1 423	635	351	59	19	59	19	127
Complete plumbing facilities	41 335	41 335	15 781	10 846	1 785	2 397	1 771	2 385	1 414
1.00 or less persons per room	40 364	40 364	15 521	10 636	1 739	2 371	1 725	2 359	1 408
1.01 or more persons per room	971	971	260	210	46	26	46	26	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	390	390	51	34	10	–	10	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	335	335	51	34	10	–	10	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	55	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 188	36 188	43 507	35 307	42 849	29 695	42 849	29 695	21 196
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 057	19 057	17 782	21 551	18 262	12 785	17 890	12 707	12 244
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 678	6 678	3 341	1 115	463	1 019	463	1 019	599
Owner-occupied housing units	2 436	2 436	496	488	59	45	59	45	77
Renter-occupied housing units	4 242	4 242	2 845	627	404	974	404	974	522

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County		Fayetteville city, Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107.01	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107.01 (pt.)	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 241**	**18 241**	**6 077**	**6 068**	**655**	**113**	**655**	**113**	**160**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**11 270**	**11 270**	**3 984**	**3 728**	**388**	**69**	**388**	**69**	70
Less than $300	862	862	158	306	50	22	50	22	–
$300 to $399	1 485	1 485	308	579	30	–	30	–	29
$400 to $499	2 081	2 081	608	717	42	23	42	23	23
$500 to $599	2 172	2 172	728	677	67	24	67	24	18
$600 to $799	2 564	2 564	1 039	902	139	–	139	–	–
$800 to $999	1 153	1 153	593	307	35	–	35	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	715	715	416	160	11	–	11	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	121	121	80	26	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	117	117	54	54	14	–	14	–	–
Median (dollars)	555	555	629	539	604	437	604	437	417
Not mortgaged	**6 971**	**6 971**	**2 093**	**2 340**	**267**	**44**	**267**	**44**	**90**
Less than $100	592	592	85	174	13	14	13	14	–
$100 to $199	4 439	4 439	1 218	1 564	143	30	143	30	73
$200 to $299	1 673	1 673	651	513	94	–	94	–	8
$300 to $399	198	198	107	57	17	–	17	–	9
$400 to $499	9	9	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	60	60	28	30	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	167	167	182	165	189	125	189	125	131
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	5 409	5 409	1 410	1 721	153	61	153	61	77
Less than 20 percent	2 164	2 164	516	754	51	13	51	13	9
20 to 24 percent	585	585	129	179	23	14	23	14	9
25 to 29 percent	470	470	178	105	8	9	8	9	31
30 to 34 percent	396	396	98	97	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 716	1 716	456	573	71	25	71	25	28
Not computed	78	78	33	13	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.3	24.3	26.2	22.8	26.6	26.9	26.6	26.9	28.3
$20,000 to $34,999	5 458	5 458	1 431	2 067	154	37	154	37	53
Less than 20 percent	3 120	3 120	711	1 243	78	13	78	13	44
20 to 24 percent	1 042	1 042	284	415	16	24	16	24	9
25 to 29 percent	687	687	177	240	10	–	10	–	–
30 to 34 percent	337	337	114	102	7	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	272	272	145	67	43	–	43	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.8	17.8	20.1	17.0	19.5	21.1	19.5	21.1	15.8
$35,000 to $49,999	3 631	3 631	1 283	1 289	141	–	141	–	21
Less than 20 percent	2 681	2 681	870	962	94	–	94	–	21
20 to 24 percent	589	589	257	209	38	–	38	–	–
25 to 29 percent	224	224	99	62	9	–	9	–	–
30 to 34 percent	93	93	27	45	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	44	44	30	11	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.2	15.2	16.5	15.2	17.4	–	17.4	–	10.6
$50,000 or more	3 743	3 743	1 953	991	207	15	207	15	9
Less than 20 percent	3 287	3 287	1 697	858	188	15	188	15	9
20 to 24 percent	281	281	166	79	9	–	9	–	–
25 to 29 percent	78	78	49	20	10	–	10	–	–
30 to 34 percent	34	34	15	10	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	51	51	20	24	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	12	12	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.5	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**14 976**	**14 976**	**8 707**	**3 891**	**1 091**	**2 249**	**1 077**	**2 237**	**1 209**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	285	285	168	72	31	8	31	8	30
$100 to $199	817	817	387	275	57	109	57	97	135
$200 to $299	3 061	3 061	1 884	596	188	630	188	630	490
$300 to $399	5 317	5 317	3 184	1 417	409	961	409	961	363
$400 to $499	2 805	2 805	1 586	919	130	415	130	415	107
$500 to $599	1 007	1 007	577	302	88	52	88	52	48
$600 to $749	540	540	399	113	90	40	90	40	–
$750 to $999	285	285	233	40	65	–	65	–	–
$1,000 or more	46	46	40	6	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	813	813	249	151	33	34	19	34	36
Median (dollars)	353	353	354	366	356	332	356	332	286
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	4 534	4 534	3 141	769	377	1 125	377	1 125	625
Less than 20 percent	131	131	78	36	7	11	7	11	18
20 to 24 percent	177	177	100	38	22	22	22	22	29
25 to 29 percent	224	224	118	95	10	20	10	20	54
30 to 34 percent	204	204	104	66	12	52	12	52	12
35 percent or more	3 410	3 410	2 577	454	326	963	326	963	473
Not computed	388	388	164	80	–	57	–	57	39
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	4 670	4 670	2 603	1 275	329	646	329	646	374
Less than 20 percent	460	460	248	94	39	66	39	66	48
20 to 24 percent	952	952	491	302	47	127	47	127	116
25 to 29 percent	1 152	1 152	657	367	76	196	76	196	107
30 to 34 percent	659	659	408	159	19	121	19	121	39
35 percent or more	1 179	1 179	728	312	135	109	135	109	64
Not computed	268	268	71	41	13	27	13	27	–
Median	28.4	28.4	29.0	28.0	29.7	28.0	29.7	28.0	26.1
$20,000 to $34,999	4 054	4 054	2 021	1 335	237	377	237	365	170
Less than 20 percent	2 411	2 411	1 201	784	175	296	175	284	137
20 to 24 percent	996	996	516	366	56	75	56	75	23
25 to 29 percent	311	311	162	119	–	6	–	6	10
30 to 34 percent	79	79	50	22	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	32	32	15	16	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	225	225	77	28	6	–	6	–	–
Median	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.8	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.9	15.6
$35,000 or more	1 718	1 718	942	512	148	101	134	101	40
Less than 20 percent	1 467	1 467	787	447	116	101	116	101	34
20 to 24 percent	128	128	82	35	18	–	18	–	–
25 to 29 percent	22	22	13	9	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	75	75	34	21	14	–	–	–	6
Median	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.7	13.6	12.2	13.6	12.2	11.3

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Occupied housing units	**566**	**566**	**536**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	3	3	3
1985 to 1988	47	47	45
1980 to 1984	152	152	143
1970 to 1979	175	175	164
1960 to 1969	57	57	57
1950 to 1959	52	52	46
1940 to 1949	8	8	8
1939 or earlier	72	72	70
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	4	4	4
1 bedroom	161	161	161
2 bedrooms	156	156	143
3 bedrooms	208	208	202
4 bedrooms	37	37	26
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	566	566	536
Source of water, public system or private company	557	557	536
Sewage disposal, public sewer	526	526	517
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	343	343	326
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	4	4
Electricity	197	197	188
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–
All other fuels	11	11	7
No fuel used	11	11	11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	74	74	68
1	252	252	250
2	185	185	174
3 or more	55	55	44
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**175**	**175**	**158**
1989 to March 1990	8	8	8
1985 to 1988	74	74	59
1980 to 1984	29	29	29
1970 to 1979	30	30	28
1969 or earlier	34	34	34
Renter-occupied housing units	**391**	**391**	**378**
1989 to March 1990	256	256	256
1985 to 1988	55	55	48
1980 to 1984	61	61	61
1970 to 1979	6	6	6
1969 or earlier	13	13	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	118	118	118
Householder 65 years and over	31	31	29
Owner-occupied housing units	24	24	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	7	7	7
No vehicle available	13	13	13
Complete plumbing facilities	566	566	536
1.00 or less persons per room	521	521	493
1.01 or more persons per room	45	45	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 575	31 575	27 781
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 810	17 810	17 687
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	141	141	141
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21	21
Renter-occupied housing units	120	120	120

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**136**	**136**	**121**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	**102**	**102**	**89**
Less than $300	–	–	–
$300 to $399	7	7	7
$400 to $499	15	15	15
$500 to $599	31	31	31
$600 to $799	29	29	25
$800 to $999	11	11	11
$1,000 to $1,499	9	9	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	547	547	536
Not mortgaged	**34**	**34**	**32**
Less than $100	–	–	–
$100 to $199	21	21	21
$200 to $299	13	13	11
$300 to $399	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	187	187	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $20,000	32	32	30
Less than 20 percent	12	12	10
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4	4	4
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	20.0	20.0	25.6
$20,000 to $34,999	36	36	36
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	27.2	27.2	27.2
$35,000 to $49,999	37	37	33
Less than 20 percent	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent	19	19	15
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	20.1	20.1	19.2
$50,000 or more	31	31	22
Less than 20 percent	25	25	16
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	13.8	13.8	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**385**	**385**	**378**
GROSS RENT			
Less than $100	9	9	9
$100 to $199	11	11	11
$200 to $299	125	125	125
$300 to $399	119	119	119
$400 to $499	85	85	78
$500 to $599	25	25	25
$600 to $749	–	–	–
$750 to $999	11	11	11
$1,000 or more	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	321	321	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $10,000	115	115	115
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	3	3	3
35 percent or more	102	102	102
Not computed	4	4	4
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	116	116	116
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	54	54	54
25 to 29 percent	24	24	24
30 to 34 percent	22	22	22
35 percent or more	16	16	16
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	25.8	25.8	25.8
$20,000 to $34,999	103	103	96
Less than 20 percent	65	65	58
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	19	19	19
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	18.6	18.6	18.8
$35,000 or more	51	51	51
Less than 20 percent	51	51	51
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	12.0	12.0	12.0

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Occupied housing units	**636**	**636**	**217**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	2	2	–
1985 to 1988	65	65	37
1980 to 1984	74	74	35
1970 to 1979	200	200	67
1960 to 1969	117	117	46
1950 to 1959	73	73	15
1940 to 1949	23	23	–
1939 or earlier	82	82	17
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	6	6	–
1 bedroom	68	68	44
2 bedrooms	231	231	99
3 bedrooms	253	253	54
4 bedrooms	76	76	20
5 or more bedrooms	2	2	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	615	615	217
Source of water, public system or private company	465	465	210
Sewage disposal, public sewer	371	371	197
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24	24	–
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21	–
Renter-occupied housing units	3	3	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	372	372	197
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	94	94	–
Electricity	79	79	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–
All other fuels	91	91	–
No fuel used	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	31	31	18
1	201	201	66
2	251	251	90
3 or more	153	153	43
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**357**	**357**	**64**
1989 to March 1990	86	86	9
1985 to 1988	97	97	35
1980 to 1984	40	40	13
1970 to 1979	98	98	7
1969 or earlier	36	36	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**279**	**279**	**153**
1989 to March 1990	169	169	106
1985 to 1988	81	81	47
1980 to 1984	23	23	–
1970 to 1979	6	6	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	97	97	39
Householder 65 years and over	42	42	7
Owner-occupied housing units	42	42	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	9	9	7
No vehicle available	7	7	–
Complete plumbing facilities	612	612	217
1.00 or less persons per room	563	563	197
1.01 or more persons per room	49	49	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24	24	–
1.00 or less persons per room	24	24	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 694	37 694	56 491
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 238	20 238	19 755
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	105	105	44
Owner-occupied housing units	37	37	–
Renter-occupied housing units	68	68	44

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**211**	**211**	**49**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	**179**	**179**	**49**
Less than $300	25	25	–
$300 to $399	14	14	–
$400 to $499	38	38	16
$500 to $599	17	17	7
$600 to $799	67	67	18
$800 to $999	12	12	8
$1,000 to $1,499	6	6	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	577	577	663
Not mortgaged	**32**	**32**	–
Less than $100	7	7	–
$100 to $199	20	20	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–
$300 to $399	5	5	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	135	135	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $20,000	54	54	–
Less than 20 percent	9	9	–
20 to 24 percent	2	2	–
25 to 29 percent	13	13	–
30 to 34 percent	8	8	–
35 percent or more	16	16	–
Not computed	6	6	–
Median	30.0	30.0	–
$20,000 to $34,999	76	76	24
Less than 20 percent	37	37	9
20 to 24 percent	12	12	–
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	20	20	8
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	20.4	20.4	27.1
$35,000 to $49,999	30	30	12
Less than 20 percent	21	21	7
20 to 24 percent	9	9	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	18.4	18.4	19.3
$50,000 or more	51	51	13
Less than 20 percent	51	51	13
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	13.6	13.6	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**264**	**264**	**153**
GROSS RENT			
Less than $100	–	–	–
$100 to $199	9	9	6
$200 to $299	46	46	23
$300 to $399	101	101	56
$400 to $499	68	68	41
$500 to $599	29	29	18
$600 to $749	–	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–
No cash rent	11	11	9
Median (dollars)	361	361	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $10,000	74	74	53
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	63	63	42
Not computed	11	11	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	45	45	28
Less than 20 percent	5	5	2
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	13	13	6
30 to 34 percent	7	7	–
35 percent or more	14	14	14
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	29.4	29.4	32.5
$20,000 to $34,999	118	118	51
Less than 20 percent	78	78	43
20 to 24 percent	26	26	8
25 to 29 percent	14	14	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	17.6	17.6	16.0
$35,000 or more	27	27	21
Less than 20 percent	25	25	21
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	2	2	–
Median	11.9	11.9	10.0–

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Occupied housing units	**338**	**338**	**248**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	6	6	6
1985 to 1988	36	36	19
1980 to 1984	21	21	16
1970 to 1979	86	86	54
1960 to 1969	92	92	73
1950 to 1959	56	56	49
1940 to 1949	18	18	11
1939 or earlier	23	23	20
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	11	11	11
1 bedroom	153	153	134
2 bedrooms	80	80	48
3 bedrooms	73	73	40
4 bedrooms	11	11	5
5 or more bedrooms	10	10	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	338	338	248
Source of water, public system or private company	331	331	248
Sewage disposal, public sewer	313	313	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	180	180	142
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	18	–
Electricity	134	134	106
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–
All other fuels	6	6	–
No fuel used	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	33	33	17
1	192	192	143
2	100	100	76
3 or more	13	13	12
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**86**	**86**	**45**
1989 to March 1990	3	3	–
1985 to 1988	24	24	21
1980 to 1984	18	18	5
1970 to 1979	41	41	19
1969 or earlier	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**252**	**252**	**203**
1989 to March 1990	195	195	162
1985 to 1988	57	57	41
1980 to 1984	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	–	–	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	37	37	10
Householder 65 years and over	6	6	–
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	338	338	248
1.00 or less persons per room	314	314	237
1.01 or more persons per room	24	24	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 263	31 263	32 203
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 363	14 363	13 480
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	123	123	97
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8	6
Renter-occupied housing units	115	115	91

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County	
		Total	Fayetteville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**65**	**65**	**40**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	**48**	**48**	**35**
Less than $300	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–
$400 to $499	17	17	5
$500 to $599	16	16	15
$600 to $799	15	15	15
$800 to $999	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	523	523	542
Not mortgaged	**17**	**17**	**5**
Less than $100	–	–	–
$100 to $199	6	6	–
$200 to $299	11	11	5
$300 to $399	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	211	211	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $20,000	25	25	15
Less than 20 percent	6	6	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	13	13	9
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	42.7	42.7	45.0
$20,000 to $34,999	23	23	15
Less than 20 percent	6	6	–
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	2	2	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	21.8	21.8	22.5
$35,000 to $49,999	1	1	–
Less than 20 percent	1	1	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	12.5	12.5	–
$50,000 or more	16	16	10
Less than 20 percent	16	16	10
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**252**	**252**	**203**
GROSS RENT			
Less than $100	–	–	–
$100 to $199	10	10	10
$200 to $299	115	115	100
$300 to $399	78	78	58
$400 to $499	25	25	22
$500 to $599	17	17	6
$600 to $749	–	–	–
$750 to $999	3	3	3
$1,000 or more	4	4	4
No cash rent	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	301	301	296
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $10,000	140	140	127
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	130	130	117
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	46	46	23
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	7	7	–
30 to 34 percent	5	5	–
35 percent or more	11	11	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	25.0	25.0	19.1
$20,000 to $34,999	38	38	32
Less than 20 percent	35	35	32
20 to 24 percent	3	3	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	14.0	14.0	13.8
$35,000 or more	28	28	21
Less than 20 percent	28	28	21
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	13.2	13.2	14.8

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**358**	**358**	**142**	**126**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	10	10	10	–
1985 to 1988	42	42	33	9
1980 to 1984	49	49	9	13
1970 to 1979	84	84	40	23
1960 to 1969	67	67	13	26
1950 to 1959	24	24	–	19
1940 to 1949	42	42	6	29
1939 or earlier	40	40	31	7
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	10	10	10	–
1 bedroom	50	50	17	29
2 bedrooms	166	166	77	52
3 bedrooms	119	119	32	40
4 bedrooms	7	7	–	5
5 or more bedrooms	6	6	6	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	358	358	142	126
Source of water, public system or private company	313	313	142	126
Sewage disposal, public sewer	277	277	142	120
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	210	210	92	86
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	17	–	–
Electricity	99	99	50	40
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	32	32	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	43	43	21	10
1	156	156	77	48
2	110	110	34	53
3 or more	49	49	10	15
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	**116**	**116**	**32**	**34**
1989 to March 1990	10	10	6	–
1985 to 1988	61	61	26	20
1980 to 1984	25	25	–	6
1970 to 1979	10	10	–	8
1969 or earlier	10	10	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**242**	**242**	**110**	**92**
1989 to March 1990	199	199	109	63
1985 to 1988	19	19	1	16
1980 to 1984	13	13	–	7
1970 to 1979	5	5	–	–
1969 or earlier	6	6	–	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	78	78	18	38
Householder 65 years and over	10	10	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	3	3	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	358	358	142	126
1.00 or less persons per room	281	281	118	95
1.01 or more persons per room	77	77	24	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 146	40 146	37 800	54 177
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 797	15 797	9 441	24 089
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	111	111	81	9
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	111	111	81	9

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	86	86	32	32
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	77	77	32	32
Less than $300	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	11	11	6	–
$400 to $499	13	13	7	4
$500 to $599	14	14	6	6
$600 to $799	39	39	13	22
$800 to $999	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	602	602	525	638
Not mortgaged	9	9	–	–
Less than $100	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	6	6	–	–
$200 to $299	3	3	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	188	188	–	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than $20,000	13	13	7	–
Less than 20 percent	6	6	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	25.4	25.4	27.5	–
$20,000 to $34,999	30	30	6	12
Less than 20 percent	10	10	–	–
20 to 24 percent	10	10	6	4
25 to 29 percent	8	8	–	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2	2	–	2
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5	26.7
$35,000 to $49,999	15	15	13	2
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7	–
20 to 24 percent	8	8	6	2
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	20.3	20.3	19.6	22.5
$50,000 or more	28	28	6	18
Less than 20 percent	28	28	6	18
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	229	229	110	92
GROSS RENT				
Less than $100	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	11	11	–	–
$200 to $299	74	74	50	21
$300 to $399	68	68	26	40
$400 to $499	39	39	18	21
$500 to $599	20	20	16	4
$600 to $749	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	17	17	–	6
Median (dollars)	337	337	338	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than $10,000	82	82	66	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	9	9	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	68	68	66	–
Not computed	5	5	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–
$10,000 to $19,999	65	65	26	34
Less than 20 percent	17	17	8	7
20 to 24 percent	6	6	–	3
25 to 29 percent	2	2	–	2
30 to 34 percent	22	22	–	22
35 percent or more	18	18	18	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	31.7	31.7	36.4	31.1
$20,000 to $34,999	67	67	18	43
Less than 20 percent	39	39	10	29
20 to 24 percent	22	22	8	14
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	6	6	–	–
Median	18.2	18.2	19.3	17.8
$35,000 or more	15	15	–	15
Less than 20 percent	9	9	–	9
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	6	6	–	6
Median	14.5	14.5	–	14.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**41 496**	**41 496**	**15 759**	**10 799**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	1 001	1 001	459	221
1985 to 1988	5 315	5 315	2 394	1 130
1980 to 1984	5 031	5 031	2 027	1 235
1970 to 1979	11 791	11 791	3 840	3 671
1960 to 1969	7 804	7 804	2 779	2 376
1950 to 1959	4 202	4 202	1 864	1 047
1940 to 1949	2 220	2 220	872	581
1939 or earlier	4 132	4 132	1 524	538
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	398	398	275	36
1 bedroom	4 140	4 140	2 624	765
2 bedrooms	14 435	14 435	5 903	3 514
3 bedrooms	18 754	18 754	5 401	5 710
4 bedrooms	3 094	3 094	1 218	684
5 or more bedrooms	675	675	338	90
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	41 191	41 191	15 684	10 776
Source of water, public system or private company	35 071	35 071	15 605	10 472
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 030	28 030	15 112	9 608
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	390	390	51	34
Owner-occupied housing units	248	248	9	26
Renter-occupied housing units	142	142	42	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	27 267	27 267	11 909	9 136
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 960	2 960	100	105
Electricity	6 270	6 270	3 433	1 147
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	26	26	–	–
All other fuels	4 937	4 937	302	401
No fuel used	36	36	15	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	2 300	2 300	1 127	529
1	13 881	13 881	6 093	3 949
2	17 445	17 445	6 359	4 494
3 or more	7 870	7 870	2 180	1 827
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	**25 983**	**25 983**	**7 036**	**6 940**
1989 to March 1990	3 047	3 047	966	820
1985 to 1988	7 206	7 206	2 110	1 844
1980 to 1984	4 296	4 296	1 071	1 093
1970 to 1979	6 436	6 436	1 478	2 031
1969 or earlier	4 998	4 998	1 411	1 152
Renter-occupied housing units	**15 513**	**15 513**	**8 723**	**3 859**
1989 to March 1990	8 734	8 734	5 612	1 843
1985 to 1988	5 075	5 075	2 515	1 516
1980 to 1984	1 006	1 006	325	345
1970 to 1979	557	557	224	134
1969 or earlier	141	141	47	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	3 222	3 222	1 139	935
Householder 65 years and over	8 195	8 195	2 556	2 480
Owner-occupied housing units	6 533	6 533	1 824	1 889
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	104	104	15	–
No telephone in unit	237	237	61	65
No vehicle available	1 420	1 420	635	351
Complete plumbing facilities	41 106	41 106	15 708	10 765
1.00 or less persons per room	40 183	40 183	15 462	10 569
1.01 or more persons per room	923	923	246	196
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	390	390	51	34
1.00 or less persons per room	335	335	51	34
1.01 or more persons per room	55	55	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 170	36 170	43 527	35 240
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 094	19 094	17 847	21 524
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 618	6 618	3 300	1 115
Owner-occupied housing units	2 436	2 436	496	488
Renter-occupied housing units	4 182	4 182	2 804	627

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR MSA	Washington County		
		Total	Fayetteville city	Springdale city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 170**	**18 170**	**6 051**	**6 041**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	**11 208**	**11 208**	**3 958**	**3 701**
Less than $300	862	862	158	306
$300 to $399	1 476	1 476	302	579
$400 to $499	2 068	2 068	601	713
$500 to $599	2 158	2 158	722	671
$600 to $799	2 538	2 538	1 032	885
$800 to $999	1 153	1 153	593	307
$1,000 to $1,499	715	715	416	160
$1,500 to $1,999	121	121	80	26
$2,000 or more	117	117	54	54
Median (dollars)	556	556	630	539
Not mortgaged	**6 962**	**6 962**	**2 093**	**2 340**
Less than $100	592	592	85	174
$100 to $199	4 433	4 433	1 218	1 564
$200 to $299	1 670	1 670	651	513
$300 to $399	198	198	107	57
$400 to $499	9	9	4	2
$500 or more	60	60	28	30
Median (dollars)	167	167	182	165
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than $20,000	5 396	5 396	1 403	1 721
Less than 20 percent	2 158	2 158	516	754
20 to 24 percent	585	585	129	179
25 to 29 percent	463	463	171	105
30 to 34 percent	396	396	98	97
35 percent or more	1 716	1 716	456	573
Not computed	78	78	33	13
Median	24.3	24.3	26.2	22.8
$20,000 to $34,999	5 432	5 432	1 425	2 055
Less than 20 percent	3 112	3 112	711	1 243
20 to 24 percent	1 032	1 032	278	411
25 to 29 percent	681	681	177	234
30 to 34 percent	337	337	114	102
35 percent or more	270	270	145	65
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	17.7	17.7	20.0	16.9
$35,000 to $49,999	3 622	3 622	1 276	1 287
Less than 20 percent	2 674	2 674	863	962
20 to 24 percent	587	587	257	207
25 to 29 percent	224	224	99	62
30 to 34 percent	93	93	27	45
35 percent or more	44	44	30	11
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Median	15.2	15.2	16.4	15.2
$50,000 or more	3 720	3 720	1 947	978
Less than 20 percent	3 264	3 264	1 691	845
20 to 24 percent	281	281	166	79
25 to 29 percent	78	78	49	20
30 to 34 percent	34	34	15	10
35 percent or more	51	51	20	24
Not computed	12	12	6	–
Median	11.7	11.7	11.8	11 6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**14 850**	**14 850**	**8 660**	**3 837**
GROSS RENT				
Less than $100	285	285	168	72
$100 to $199	808	808	387	275
$200 to $299	3 018	3 018	1 861	579
$300 to $399	5 274	5 274	3 169	1 391
$400 to $499	2 800	2 800	1 586	914
$500 to $599	998	998	568	302
$600 to $749	540	540	399	113
$750 to $999	285	285	233	40
$1,000 or more	46	46	40	6
No cash rent	796	796	249	145
Median (dollars)	354	354	354	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than $10,000	4 477	4 477	3 100	769
Less than 20 percent	131	131	78	36
20 to 24 percent	168	168	100	38
25 to 29 percent	224	224	118	95
30 to 34 percent	204	204	104	66
35 percent or more	3 367	3 367	2 536	454
Not computed	383	383	164	80
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0
$10,000 to $19,999	4 642	4 642	2 603	1 250
Less than 20 percent	453	453	248	87
20 to 24 percent	946	946	491	299
25 to 29 percent	1 150	1 150	657	365
30 to 34 percent	646	646	408	146
35 percent or more	1 179	1 179	728	312
Not computed	268	268	71	41
Median	28.4	28.4	29.0	28.0
$20,000 to $34,999	4 024	4 024	2 015	1 317
Less than 20 percent	2 392	2 392	1 195	771
20 to 24 percent	991	991	516	361
25 to 29 percent	311	311	162	119
30 to 34 percent	79	79	50	22
35 percent or more	32	32	15	16
Not computed	219	219	77	28
Median	18.3	18.3	18.4	18 8
$35,000 or more	1 707	1 707	942	501
Less than 20 percent	1 462	1 462	787	442
20 to 24 percent	128	128	82	35
25 to 29 percent	22	22	13	9
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	–
35 percent or more	16	16	16	–
Not computed	69	69	34	15
Median	13.0	13.0	13.4	12 7

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA	113 409	19.1	47 349	18.8
WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Total	113 409	19.1	47 349	18.8
Fayetteville city	42 099	13.9	18 835	13.7
Springdale city (pt.)	29 034	16.0	11 669	15.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Tract 101.01	2 870	15.1	1 131	15.7
Tract 101.02	3 677	20.4	1 419	21.0
Tract 101.05	4 813	20.7	1 764	21.7
Tract 103	6 234	12.1	2 525	12.0
Tract 104.03	3 924	25.1	1 703	24.3
Tract 105.02	5 201	20.8	1 843	21.4
Tract 105.03	3 841	23.3	1 452	23.2
Tract 105.05	3 556	15.0	1 380	14.8
Tract 105.06	4 015	26.4	1 607	26.8
Tract 106	4 859	12.1	2 166	11.1
Tract 107.01	5 309	11.4	2 782	11.1
Tract 110.01	4 066	35.3	1 727	36.8
Tract 111.01	4 267	15.3	1 887	15.9
Tract 111.02	2 857	26.7	1 183	25.3
FAYETTEVILLE CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Tract 101	–	–	–	–
Tract 101.02 (pt.)	167	17.4	60	18.3
Tract 101.03	8 569	11.9	3 789	11.6
Tract 101.04	4 133	16.5	1 800	16.1
Tract 101.05 (pt.)	1 447	15.8	498	15.7
Tract 103 (pt.)	2	–	1	–
Tract 104.03 (pt.)	75	44.0	34	50.0
Tract 105.03 (pt.)	262	36.6	94	35.1
Tract 105.05 (pt.)	1 137	15.4	468	14.5
Tract 105.06 (pt.)	1 261	26.7	564	26.8
FAYETTEVILLE CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY—Con.				
Tract 106 (pt.)	4 845	12.0	2 160	11.1
Tract 107.01 (pt.)	5 302	11.3	2 780	11.1
Tract 107.02	3 671	15.1	1 743	15.1
Tract 108	3 259	10.6	1 938	11.4
Tract 109	2 370	10.5	405	4.9
Tract 110.01 (pt.)	629	30.8	277	31.0
Tract 111.01 (pt.)	4 191	14.8	1 859	15.4
Tract 111.02 (pt.)	779	16.4	365	16.7
SPRINGDALE CITY (PT.), WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Tract 101.01 (pt.)	271	15.1	109	17.4
Tract 101.02 (pt.)	76	18.4	25	12.0
Tract 102	2 456	15.7	997	15.6
Tract 103 (pt.)	6 107	12.2	2 474	12.1
Tract 104.01	4 260	14.5	1 681	14.8
Tract 104.02	3 918	15.9	1 664	15.4
Tract 104.03 (pt.)	3 582	22.7	1 556	22.0
Tract 105.02 (pt.)	4 141	17.7	1 447	17.3
Tract 105.03 (pt.)	2 851	17.4	1 050	17.4
Tract 112	1 372	13.9	666	15.2
REMAINDER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Tract 101.01 (pt.)	2 599	15.1	1 022	15.6
Tract 101.02 (pt.)	3 434	20.6	1 334	21.3
Tract 101.05 (pt.)	3 366	22.7	1 266	24.0
Tract 103 (pt.)	125	10.4	50	10.0
Tract 104.03 (pt.)	267	51.7	113	48.7
Tract 105.01	2 914	24.6	1 102	23.9
Tract 105.02 (pt.)	1 060	33.0	396	36.4
Tract 105.03 (pt.)	728	41.8	308	39.3
Tract 105.04	4 717	27.9	1 969	27.2
Tract 105.05 (pt.)	2 419	14.8	912	14.9
Tract 105.06 (pt.)	2 754	26.3	1 043	26.8
Tract 106 (pt.)	14	21.4	6	16.7
Tract 107.01 (pt.)	7	71.4	2	50.0
Tract 110.01 (pt.)	3 437	36.2	1 450	37.9
Tract 110.02	2 897	27.9	1 215	28.6
Tract 110.03	3 404	36.3	1 341	35.9
Tract 110.04	3 001	23.3	1 286	23.2
Tract 111.01 (pt.)	76	40.8	28	46.4
Tract 111.02 (pt.)	2 078	30.6	818	29.1
Tract 111.03	2 979	23.0	1 184	23.0

APPENDIX A.
Area Classifications

CONTENTS

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

CONTENTS—Con.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

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children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

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private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day; the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.*

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate.* The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

   $SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$:

   $$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9{,}654 \text{ to } 10{,}242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\,(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

1.02 to 1.12

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Arkansas**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.8
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.7
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

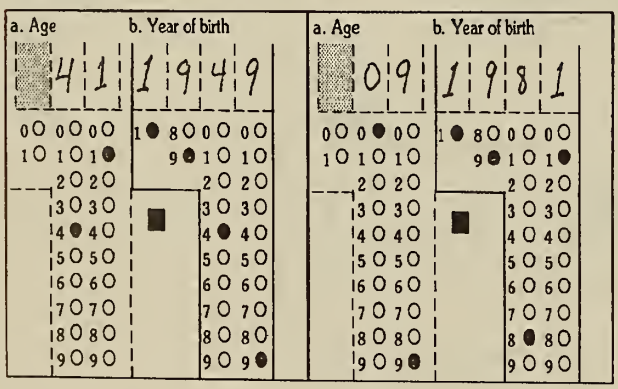
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black** or **Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No.**

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No.**

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house;* a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark **Yes**:*

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

*Do not count as work — Mark **No**:*

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location.* For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or *university campus* and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country* or *Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.,* print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination,* fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work.* DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon,* fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight,* fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About —
Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age: 0 0 0 0 / 1 1 1 1 / 2 2 2 2 / 3 3 3 3 / 4 4 4 4 / 5 5 5 5 / 6 6 6 6 / 7 7 7 7 / 8 8 8 8 / 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth: 1 8 0 0 / 9 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9	a. Age: 0 0 0 0 / 1 1 1 1 / 2 2 2 2 / 3 3 3 3 / 4 4 4 4 / 5 5 5 5 / 6 6 6 6 / 7 7 7 7 / 8 8 8 8 / 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth: 1 8 0 0 / 9 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

FACSIMILES OF RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE PAGES

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- O Stepson/stepdaughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Grandchild
- O Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- O Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- O Housemate, roommate
- O Unmarried partner
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- O Chinese
- O Filipino
- O Hawaiian
- O Korean
- O Vietnamese
- O Japanese
- O Asian Indian
- O Samoan
- O Guamanian
- O Other API

- O Other race (Print race)

a. Age — b. Year of birth

- O Now married
- O Widowed
- O Divorced
- O Separated
- O Never married

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- O No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- O No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- O A mobile home or trailer
- O A one-family house detached from any other house
- O A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- O A building with 2 apartments
- O A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- O A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- O A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- O A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- O A building with 50 or more apartments
- O Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- O Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- O Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- O Yes
- O No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $174,999
- O $175,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 to $249,999
- O $250,000 to $299,999
- O $300,000 to $399,999
- O $400,000 to $499,999
- O $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- O Less than $80
- O $80 to $99
- O $100 to $124
- O $125 to $149
- O $150 to $174
- O $175 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $324
- O $325 to $349
- O $350 to $374
- O $375 to $399
- O $400 to $424
- O $425 to $449
- O $450 to $474
- O $475 to $499
- O $500 to $524
- O $525 to $549
- O $550 to $599
- O $600 to $649
- O $650 to $699
- O $700 to $749
- O $750 to $999
- O $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- O Yes
- O No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied: O First form, O Cont'n

Vacant: O Regular, O Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O For seas/rec/occ
- O For migrant workers
- O Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- O Yes
- O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1
- O 1 up to 2
- O 2 up to 6
- O 6 up to 12
- O 12 up to 24
- O 24 or more

E. Complete after

O LR O TC O QA JIC 1
O P/F O RE O I/T O
O MV O ED O EN

O P0 O P3 O P6
O P1 O P4 O IA JIC 2
O P2 O P5 O SM O

F. Cov.

O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1

G. DO ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- O No bedroom
- O 1 bedroom
- O 2 bedrooms
- O 3 bedrooms
- O 4 bedrooms
- O 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- O Yes, have all three facilities
- O No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- O Yes
- O No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- O Yes
- O No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- O None
- O 1
- O 2
- O 3
- O 4
- O 5
- O 6
- O 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- O Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- O Electricity
- O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- O Coal or coke
- O Wood
- O Solar energy
- O Other fuel
- O No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- O An individual drilled well?
- O An individual dug well?
- O Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- O Yes, connected to public sewer
- O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- O No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1950 to 1959
- O 1940 to 1949
- O 1939 or earlier
- O Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- O Yes
- O No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- O Yes — *Skip to H20*
- O No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- O None
- O $1 to $999
- O $1,000 to $2,499
- O $2,500 to $4,999
- O $5,000 to $9,999
- O $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or these fuels not used

FACSIMILES OF RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE PAGES

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H23b*
○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- O Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- O No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- O 1987 to 1990
- O 1985 or 1986
- O 1982 to 1984
- O 1980 or 1981
- O 1975 to 1979
- O 1970 to 1974
- O 1965 to 1969
- O 1960 to 1964
- O 1950 to 1959
- O Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- O No, has not attended since February 1
- O Yes, public school, public college
- O Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- O No school completed
- O Nursery school
- O Kindergarten
- O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- O 9th grade
- O 10th grade
- O 11th grade
- O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- O Some college but no degree
- O Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- O Associate degree in college - Academic program
- O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
(See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- O Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- O Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- O No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- O Yes
- O No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- O Very well
- O Not well
- O Well
- O Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- O Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- O Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- O Yes, now on active duty
- O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- O No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- O September 1980 or later
- O May 1975 to August 1980
- O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- O February 1955—July 1964
- O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- O Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- O Yes
- O No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

O O O O O O O O O O O O O O

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- O Yes
- O No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- O Car, truck, or van
- O Bus or trolley bus
- O Streetcar or trolley car
- O Subway or elevated
- O Railroad
- O Ferryboat
- O Taxicab
- O Motorcycle
- O Bicycle
- O Walked
- O Worked at home — *Skip to 28*
- O Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- O Drove alone
- O 2 people
- O 3 people
- O 4 people
- O 5 people
- O 6 people
- O 7 to 9 people
- O 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

[ ] O a.m. O p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

[ ] Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- O Yes, on layoff
- O Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- O No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- O No, already has a job
- O No, temporarily ill
- O No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- O Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- O 1990
- O 1989
- O 1988
- O 1985 to 1987
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1979 or earlier
- O Never worked

Go to 28 / *Skip to 32*

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ——→ O and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

[ ]
(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

[ ]
(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- O Manufacturing
- O Wholesale trade
- O Retail trade
- O Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

[ ]
(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

[ ]
(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- O Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- O Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- O State GOVERNMENT employee
- O Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- O SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- O SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- O Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

[ ] Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

[ ] Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

O Yes ——→ [$ .00]
O No
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

O None OR [$ .00]
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.

- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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